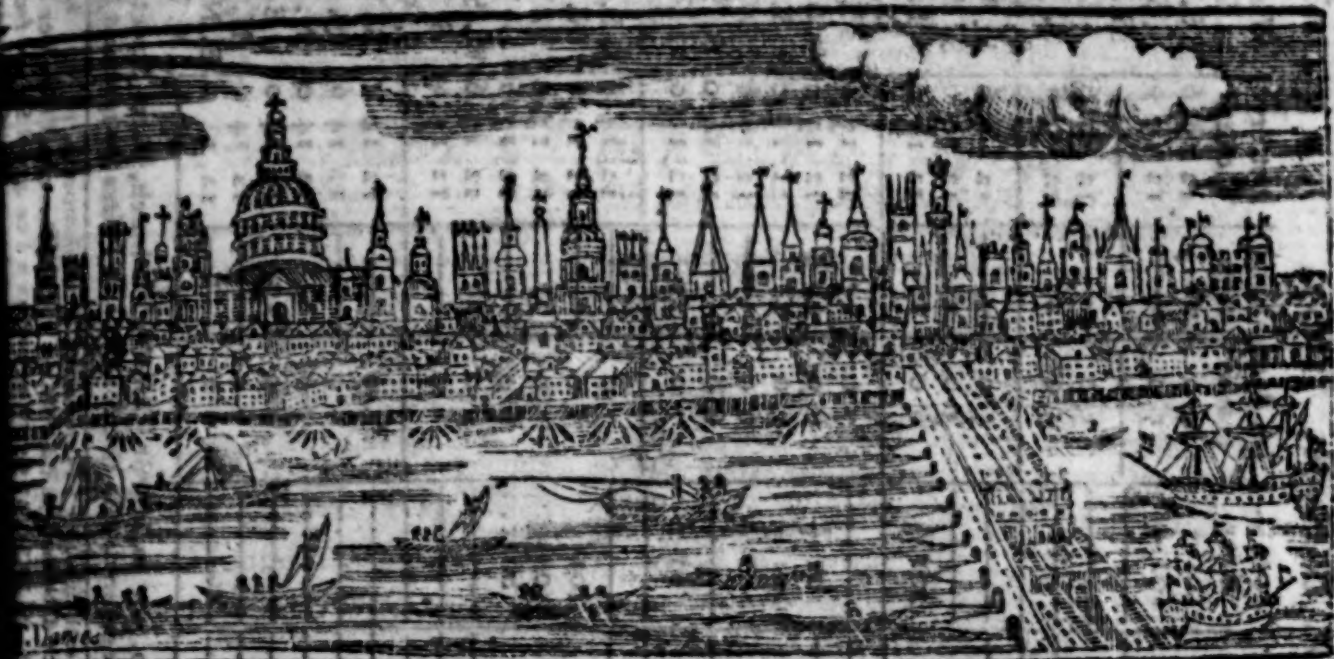


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Or, GENTLEMAN'S *Monthly Intelligencer*;

For SEPTEMBER, 1767.

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WITH

A fine PLAN of the Road from LONDON to BERWICK, Part I.  
extending to HUNTINGDON,

And a PORTRAIT of ELIZABETH BROWNRIGG, from the LIFE.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, at No. 47, in Pater-noster Row;  
Of whom may be had, compleat Sets, from the Year 1732, to this Time, neatly bound or  
stitched, or any single Month to compleat Sets.





# T H E LONDON MAGAZINE,

For SEPTEMBER, 1767.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON  
MAGAZINE.

S I R,



I AM still of the opinion, which I formerly expressed, that Mr. Phileleutherus, in his conversation-piece, will do no farther harm to the Confessional and its argument, than to excite the curiosity of all that have not seen that admirable book, to read it with their own eyes, without the help of Phileleutherus's spectacles, and judge of it for themselves.

The main design of the no less able and upright author of that book, is to deliver the clergy of the established church, and of all other churches, from the unrighteous burden of subscribing to creeds and articles of man's device, and to assert and vindicate the religion of Jesus as he himself delivered it by his apostles.

And Dr. Dawson has lately proved by a demonstration, in his answer to the Essay on Establishments, so much set up by Phileleutherus, that the church of England, as a protestant church, can be defended on no other principles than those of the Confessional, and has likewise exposed the sophistry and shameless prevarications of that Essay on Establishments, which, under a specious veil of moderation, is written with no other view than to defend the usurpations of a priestly hierarchy over the rights and liberties of the rest of mankind.

Phileleutherus seems to mean well sometimes, but at others, he is sadly mistaken of himself, in a passion, and marring when the thought of this same Confessional demolishing all the fat rectories, prebends, deaneries, commendams, comes across him. He, and his good coadjutor, the author of the Essay, who is haunted by the same fear of beggary, may

take heart. The Confessional is very far from aiming to reduce the teachers of religion to a set of mendicants.

After having quieted his fears, I shall now take the trouble to compress Phileleutherus's reasonings that lie diffused in his chit-chat, and set him right in them.

Every man ought to be at liberty to adjoin himself to that church, or society of christians, which appears to him to be most agreeable to the word of God in its form and worship. But no church, or society of christians, hath any authority to require of its members the belief of any thing but the plain and express doctrine of the holy scriptures, in the words of the inspired writers of them.

You have no more right to require from those of your church, [be it the church of England or Scotland] the belief of the doctrines of predestination, original sin, and a scholastic Trinity; than the papist has to require your belief of his church's infallibility, of transubstantiation, and the like. If you plead scripture-authority, for your impositions, so doth the church of Rome. There is no knowing where to stop, if you will not be content with a man's believing what he himself can find in the holy scriptures.

A man seems fitter for Dr. Monro, than to hold an argument with any one, who can see no difference betwixt creeds and articles of religion, of a composition merely human, and those of the inspired writers.

If the bishops Wake and Butler, out of their excessive zeal for the hierarchy, were led to make some approaches towards the church of Rome, which good protestants cannot approve: It was only doing what Archbishop Laud had done before them; and their superstitious infirmities had better be fairly owned, than weakly and injudiciously defended, as they seem to have been. I am, &c.

HUBERT,

K k k 2

T



concurring in opinion, 'That as *suppositio partus* was in its nature criminal, and gave ground for a *criminal action*, it was competent to bring such action in France, as by the general rules of law a crime ought to be tried in the country where it is committed. And that these lawyers were further of opinion, that as the action was clearly *competent*, so it was in the situation of matters at that time highly expedient.

As to the motives of the plaintiffs for bringing this action, and the principal proofs in this cause, no satisfactory abstract can as yet be made of it, therefore I shall only observe to you before I conclude this long letter, that Sir John Stewart and Mrs. Hewit have both died during the dependance of the present suit.

A few days before his death, which happened in June 1764, Sir John emitted a solemn declaration in presence of two ministers and one justice of the peace, declaring and asserting as *stepping into eternity*, that the defendant and his deceased twin brother were both born of the body of Lady Jane Douglas his lawful spouse, *in the year 1748*. Mrs. Hewit, whom the plaintiffs charge with being an *accomplice* in the fraud, died last summer of a *lingering illness*, and to the last persisted that all she had sworn about the birth of the defendant was truth, excepting some mistakes and errors as to *names and dates*, which she corrected in a letter to a reverend clergyman of the episcopal communion, to whom, when visiting her in the way of his profession, she again and again *affirmed solemnly*, that what she had sworn as to the birth was *true*."

**CASTLE-BAYNARD WARD** (see p. 382.) takes its name from an old castle built by one Baynard, a Norman lord, who came over with William the Conqueror, and is bounded east by Queenhithe and Broadstreet Wards, on the south by the river Thames, and on the west and north by the ward of Farringdon within. For the streets, lanes, courts, &c. See the plan.

There are three parish-churches in this ward, viz. St. Bennet's Paul's wharf; St. Andrew Wardrobe, and St. Mary Magdalen, Old-fish-street: Also a parish dedicated to St. Gregory, the church of which being consumed in the late

fire, it was united to St. Mary Magdalen's. The principal buildings in the ward, are the Herald's office, or college of arms, in Doctors-Commons; the several ecclesiastical and civil law courts there, and anciently there were several noble palaces and castles in the ward. Of the parishes,

St. Andrew Wardrobe, is a rectory, and the church is situated on the east side of Puddledock-hill; the living is in the gift of the crown. The church being damaged by the fire of London, was rebuilt, at the public expence, and the parish of St. Ann's Black Friars united to it. Worth to the rector about 160*l. per ann.* The vestry is select; two church wardens; 193 houses. Augmentations from several parishes 40*l. per ann.*

St. Bennet's, Paul's wharf, is a rectory, in the presentation of the dean and chapter of St. Paul's. The church being destroyed in the great fire, was rebuilt, and appointed also the place of worship of St. Peter's, Paul's wharf. Value to the rector about 120*l. per ann.* Vestry general; two church wardens; 121 houses.

St. Mary Magdalen, Old Fish Street, is a rectory, in the patronage of the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, and the church has been rebuilt since the fire of London; value to the rector about 100*l. per ann.* Vestry general; two church wardens; 111 houses.

This ward is governed by an alderman, his deputy, and nine other common-council men, ten constables, seven scavengers, fourteen wardmote-inquestmen and a beadle. It is taxed to the 15th in London at 12*l.* in the exchequer 11*l.* 13*s.* The jurymen returned by the inquest of this ward, are to serve in the several courts in Guildhall, in September. The ward is every night watched by a constable, beadle, and 24 watchmen.

The present alderman is Samuel Plumb, Esq; His deputy Mr. John Hopkins: Messrs. Philip Bell, John Jordaine, George Bellas, Esq; Messrs. James Piercy, Thomas Harrison, Richard Machell, John Pittway, Henry Major, and John Wilson, Esq; common-council men.

**W**E have given our readers this month the first part of a plan of the road from London to Berwick.









## The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

*The History of the Session of Parliament which began Dec. 17, 1765, being the fifth Session of the Twelfth Parliament of Great-Britain, with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the Political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from our last, p: 389.*

**T**HIS petition was referred to a committee, to examine and state to the house the matter of fact contained therein; a committee was accordingly appointed, with power to send for persons, papers, and records, and all who came to have voices; and on the 22d there was presented to the house and read, a petition of the same import with the former, from the inhabitants of Spitalfields, whose names were thereunto subscribed, on behalf of themselves and many others; which petition was referred to the said committee. On the 1st of May Sir George Yonge made the report from the said committee, which being read at the table, it was thereupon ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill to explain, and enforce the several laws now in being against ingrossers and foretallers of cattle and other provisions; and that Sir George Yonge, Mr. Ryder, and Mr. Serjeant Hewet, do prepare and bring in the same. And on the 23d of the same month the bill was presented to the house by Sir George Yonge, when it was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time, and to be printed; but proceeded no further; and indeed it is hardly possible to contrive any new and effectual law of this kind that will not be of dangerous consequence even to the fair and honest trader.

The truth is, I believe, that the cause of the present dearth of all sorts of provisions, has been industriously misrepresented by those who are for taking every method that can be thought of for raising the price of every thing that can be produced from our lands. This, I shall grant, is the immediate interest of every private producer; but the public and national interest is, not to increase the price but to increase the quantity produced, and when the quantity of every thing necessary for the support of life comes to be more than sufficient for your own use, then you may admit of, or encourage an exportation. But you may

admit of, or encourage the exportation of one sort of necessary so much, as to occasion a deficiency in the produce of some other that is equally necessary for the support of your own people; for occupiers of land will always turn their lands to the producing of that by which they can get the greatest profit; and consequently in a long course of years so much of the lands of a country may be turned to the producing of that sort of necessary that may be exported, as to occasion a scarcity, and consequently a high price, of every necessary that cannot be exported.

This, I am convinced, is the true cause of the present dearth of all sorts of provisions in this country; we have for so many years encouraged the exportation of corn, especially of wheat, and prohibited the importation, that we have in a great measure put an end to the breeding and rearing of cattle; as all our lands in the neighbourhood of our populous cities and towns are employed in the feeding and fattening of cattle for the neighbouring market, and the lands of our remote farms, which were formerly employed in the breeding and rearing of cattle, are now converted into arable for the producing of corn, because their wheat and barley they can easily convey to the next port for exportation, and for all the oats they can produce they have a ready market at home, by the greater number of horses that are now kept and bred in this kingdom, than ever was formerly the custom. By this means there has now at last come to be such a scarcity of lean cattle at every market in the kingdom, which of course raises the price, that our graziers have for some years complained of their being obliged to pay near the double of what they formerly paid, for the lean cattle they are obliged to purchase yearly for stocking their grazing farms: If they pay a higher price than usual to the breeder of the cattle, they must,



must, after fattening them, sell them at a higher price than usual to the butcher, and if the butcher pays a higher price than usual to the grazier for the fat cattle he kills, he must sell his beef and his mutton at a higher price than usual to the consumer.

The case is the same with regard to bacon and pork, and as to poultry and all sorts of fresh provisions, our farms that are remote from any populous city, or market town, have given over all thoughts of breeding, or producing any such, as they now rarely have any vent for any such provisions; because by our having for so many years neglected to observe that old and wise law, act 1 Henry V. chap. 1. which directs, that no one shall elect, or be elected a representative in parliament for any county, city, or borough, but such as were resident in such county, city, or borough, on the day of the date of the writ of summons: I say, by our long neglect of this law, it is become fashionable for our nobility and chief gentry to desert their seats in the country, and to reside in or near London, or some of our other cities; so that our remote farms can now have no vent for poultry, or any fresh provisions, but at the time of a general election, and even then only when the election happens to be warmly contested; and by the necessity we are now under of having a session of parliament every year, which is a remarkable alteration in our constitution, and the vast increase of our public funds, such numbers of people are obliged, or induced, to reside in our metropolis, or its *environs*, that the very carriage of the provisions necessary for their support, most of which must be brought from a considerable distance, cannot but add greatly to their price.

From these considerations everyman, who is not blinded by his immediate interest, must see, that the great encouragement we have given to the exportation of our corn for so many years, and the high price which we have thereby for so long continued it at, is the original and true cause of the present dearth of that and every other sort of provisions. But as our best wheat can never be sold much under 48 s. per quarter, whilst that price can

be got for it in any country of Europe, and as our having an opportunity to sell our wheat at that, or near to that, price, raises the price of every thing else that can naturally be produced from our lands, it is the immediate interest of all our land occupiers, as well as all our landholders, to have our laws relating to the exportation and importation of corn continued upon the same footing on which they have generally stood ever since the revolution; therefore when a scarcity happens they are always ready to impute our distress to any cause rather than the true one, and this raises an outcry upon every such occasion against ingrossers, forestallers, and regrators, though there must necessarily be less of it at such a time, because the people are generally more upon the watch, and the crime, when discovered, may be severely punished by the laws now in being.

As to our land occupiers, or farmers, at least such of them as have no lands of their own, few of them have had time, or opportunity, to examine and consider the general and true interest of their country, or to know what baneful influence the high price of necessary provisions must have upon our trade and manufactures; and as their possession of the lands they now hold is but temporary, as it may expire with the expiration of their present lease, they have nothing to consider but their immediate interest, and that certainly consists in their selling every produce of their lands at the highest price that can be got for it, either by exportation or home-consumption; therefore we cannot wonder at their being zealous for continuing our laws relating to the exportation and importation of corn, upon the same footing on which they have generally stood ever since the revolution. But as to our landholders, at least such of them as have any hopes of transmitting their land estates to their posterity, they may have time and opportunity to examine, and they should consider seriously, and if they are not governed by a most selfish, a most wretched or extravagant avarice, they will consider seriously what influence the present high prices of all sorts of provisions necessary



necessary for the support of our laborious poor, aided by our taxes upon consumption, must have upon our trade and manufactures. The entire loss of both is now far from being an imaginary apprehension: No man can think so who considers, that now we can hardly prevent our own consumption from being supplied with all sorts of fine manufactures by our foreign rivals, notwithstanding the severity of our laws against smuggling, and the great expence we are obliged to put ourselves to, in maintaining custom-house sloop and government cutters to guard our seas, and supervisors, tidewaiters, and other officers to guard our shores, against the clandestine importation of foreign manufactures, beside an additional number of excise officers to prevent their being retailed, after their having been privately got on shore.

We may, it is true, prevent any legal importation of any foreign manufactures into our settlements in America, or oblige them to export such as we allow them to import; but if we cannot guard effectually our own coasts against smuggling, how shall we guard the extensive coasts of those settlements? And if we could, how shall we prevent their setting up all sorts of manufactures among themselves, and supplying their own consumption with those of their own fabrick, which they will be tempted to do by the high price of those they must now have from this country? The king and parliament of Great Britain may, it is true, make laws for preventing their setting up any such manufactures as are now made in Great Britain, but, if we should, considering that we have already prohibited the importation of any foreign manufactures into those settlements, except under the condition of their being exported, would not the people of those settlements think that they have a right to complain of their not being treated as if they were the king's free born subjects? and would not they be very apt to think, if not to say, that a people who have a right to complain, and have not so much as the hopes of obtaining any legal redress, have a sort of natural right to rebel?

It is therefore impracticable, I fear, to compel even our own settlements to continue to purchase and consume the manufactures of this country at the high prices they are, and must now be sold for; and it is impossible to suppose, that any foreign and independent nation will continue to purchase and consume the manufactures of this country, if they can have the same sort of manufactures, either of their own fabric, or from any other country, at a much cheaper rate: Portugal is an example, that no nation can be long induced to do so by custom or fashion, or even by gratitude itself. The necessary consequence therefore is, that if we do not soon take proper measures for enabling our manufacturers to work up and sell their manufactures at a lower price than they can do at present, we shall in a short time have no manufactures in this country but such as are necessary for our home consumption, and even of these such only as we can prevent its being possible for our people to have, by smuggling, from our rivals. In this case all the populous towns that are now chiefly supported by the manufactures they make for exportation, will in a great measure become desolate, the rents of the deserted houses will be annihilated, and the rents of most of the farms in the neighbourhood must be considerably reduced; for it has been lately demonstrated that grass land near a populous market town will bear a higher rent than any arable land of the same goodness\*.

Nay, I doubt if such farms could then bear to pay above one half, or one third of the rents they have of late years been raised to, by their having long had a ready sale, and a high price, for every sort of fresh provisions they could produce from their fields, meadows, or gardens; and at all times from the neighbouring town, as much good manure for little or nothing as they could have occasion for; every one of which advantages they will come by degrees to be deprived of, in proportion as their neighbouring city or market town, shall come to decay; and as these farms must then be converted to the breeding of cattle, or

\* See *Farmer's Letters*, p. 221.



the producing of corn, it will reduce the rents of those that are now at a distance from any such city or town. These predictions are not to be called prophecies: They are the natural consequences of things, and must be foreseen by every man who can withdraw his mind from his present pursuits of ambition, avarice, pleasure, or amusement, and will allow himself time to consider the future fate of his country. Whoever can, and will do this, must see, that the present exorbitant price of butcher's meat, or any other kind of provisions, does not arise from ingrossing, forestalling, or regrating, though the distress of the poor may upon some occasions be by such means enhanced, if the proper magistrate does not take care to have due information; but that it arises originally from our present laws relating to the exportation and importation of corn: and he must further see that a compleat redress is not to be obtained by a temporary suspension of any of those laws, but only by an absolute repeal, and a thorough alteration of all of them. This is what the poor would insist on, if they could: This is what every man, who has a concern for the trade and manufactures, or even for the navigation and maritime power of his country, ought to insist on. And I hope I have fully shewn, that tho' it may not be the immediate, it is the remote interest of every landholder in the kingdom who expects to transmit his land estates to his posterity.

And before I conclude, I must give some account of another unfortunate bill brought in during this session; for on the 22d of April, the house was moved, that the proceedings of that house of the 14th of February, 1764, in relation to the question proposed, that a general warrant for apprehending and seizing the authors, printers, and publishers, of a seditious libel, together with their papers, is not warranted by law; and also in relation to the discharge of the complaint against Robert Wood, Esq; Philip Carteret Webb, Esq; members of this house, John Money, Robert Blackmore, and James Watson, for a breach of privilege of this house,

might be read, and the same being read accordingly, it was then moved, that the proceedings of the house of the 17th of the same month, when the house resumed the debate upon the first part of the preceding motion, might be read; and the same being read accordingly, a motion was made that the proceedings of the house on the 29th of January, 1765, in relation to the question then proposed, that a general warrant for apprehending the authors, printers, and publishers, of a libel, together with their papers, is not warranted by law, and is an high violation of the liberty of the subject, might be read †, and the same being read accordingly, a motion was made, and the question proposed, that a general warrant to apprehend the author, printer, or publisher, of a libel is illegal; and if executed on the person of a member of this house, is also a breach of the privilege of this house. Upon this question, after a long debate, the previous question was at last put, which being carried in the affirmative, the main question was then put, and likewise carried in the affirmative ‡; and accordingly resolved; after which the following resolution was moved for, and in the same manner agreed to, viz. That the seizing or taking away the papers of the author, printer, or publisher, of a libel, or the supposed author, printer, or publisher, of a libel, is illegal; and that such seizing, or taking away the papers of a member of this house, is a breach of the privilege of this house.

On the 25th, these resolutions being again read, an amendment was proposed, and in the same manner agreed to, whereupon the resolution then stood as follows; viz. That a general warrant for seizing and apprehending any person or persons being illegal, except in cases provided for by act of parliament, is, if executed upon a member of this house, a breach of the privilege of this house. And on the 29th, after Mr. Serjeant at arms had, by order, gone into Westminster-hall, the Court of Requests, and places adjacent, and summoned the members there to attend the service of the house, it was moved and order-

\* See *Lond. Mag.* 1765, p. 282.

† See ditto *Mag.* 1766, p. 396.

‡ See ditto, and *Lond. Mag.* 1764, p. 287, 288.



ed, that leave be given to bring in a bill to restrain the issuing of any warrant, for seizing papers, except in the cases of treason or felony without benefit of clergy, under certain regulations; and that Mr. Grenville, Mr. Wedderburn, the Master of the Rolls, and Mr. Pitt, do prepare and bring in the same. Then after having had the *aforsaid* resolution of the 25th again read, a motion was made for leave to bring in a bill, to declare all general warrants, for seizing and apprehending any person or persons, to be illegal, except in cases provided for by act of parliament, agreeably to the said resolution; but upon the question's being put, it was carried in the negative.

In pursuance of the said order of the 29th, Mr. Grenville, on the 2d of May, presented the bill to the house, when it was received, and, upon his motion, being then near four o'clock, it was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time, and to be printed. On the 6th it was read a second time, and committed to a committee of the whole house for the 9th, on which day, after reading the order of the day, a motion was made for resolving, that the house would, on that day two months, resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, upon the said bill; but, upon the question's being put, it was carried in the negative, whereupon Mr. Bacon was ordered to take the chair of the said committee, into which the house then resolved itself, as it did again on the 12th, when Mr. Bacon reported from the committee, that they had gone through the bill, and made several amendments thereunto, which they had directed him to report, when the house would please to receive the same; and the report being ordered to be received the next morning, the amendments were then all agreed to, one of which was almost a total alteration of the title; for the bill was now intitled, A bill to prevent the inconveniences and dangers to the subject from searching for and seizing papers, by establishing proper regulations, in such cases where searching for and seizing papers is justifiable by law. This being now the title, the bill, with the amendments, was then ordered to be ingrossed; and on the 14th it was read a third time and passed, and

Mr. Grenville was ordered to carry the bill to the lords, and desire their concurrence; which order, he, it seems, had no opportunity to comply with, and therefore on the 16th Mr. Whately was ordered to do so; but their lordships did not think fit to give it their concurrence; and indeed, I believe, it is better to leave this matter entirely to the common law, than to establish any regulations by express statute.

When the motion for leave to bring in this bill was first made, I believe some of those who supported the motion had an intention to have prohibited, by express statute, the issuing of a general search warrant in any case whatsoever, but upon more mature consideration it was probably thought, that such a statute would give encouragement and protection to several sorts of real and dangerous crimes, and a new statute to prohibit the issuing of a general warrant by a secretary of state, to be executed by his messengers, against the authors, printers, and publishers of what he was pleased to call a seditious libel, there was no occasion for, because the issuing of such a warrant was then allowed to be illegal, and had then lately been not only declared to be so, but severely punished by our courts of common law. And, I believe, I may in general say, that no general search warrant can legally be granted, unless some fact has been committed, which is already declared by law to be criminal, or an information upon oath of a well-grounded suspicion that such a fact has been, or is to be committed; but the writing, printing, or publishing a book, pamphlet, or paper, is not surely a fact as yet by our law declared to be criminal: It is its contents that renders the writing of it criminal; and as the printer may print it, and the bookseller may publish it, without knowing any thing of its contents; therefore none of them can as such be with justice punished for printing or publishing it in the way of their trade, before it was declared to be criminal by due course of law, unless it can be proved that they knew of its being so, and had due notice thereof before it was by them printed and published.



I believe I may likewise in general say, that every warrant, either general or special, ought to be granted by some magistrate, and executed by some officer known to the law, and consequently that in the ordinary course of justice a secretary of state as such can grant no warrant, nor can a messenger as such execute his or any other warrant. I have indeed often wondered how our constables came to be so ready as they have always been, to attend the call of a messenger, especially in the execution of a warrant issued by a secretary of state, who is no magistrate unless he be intitled to act in that county as a justice of the peace: I know that by one of our late excise laws, a constable is obliged, under the penalty of 20*l.* to attend the call of an excise officer; but I know of no law that obliges a constable to attend the call of a messenger, any more than he is that of any of the king's subjects who charges another with a real crime. And when a warrant, general or special, impowers the proper officers to apprehend any person, I shall admit that they may search the person so apprehended, not only to see that he has no concealed arms about him, but also to see if he has any thing about him that may tend to charge him with the crime of which he is accused; but when the house, or lodging, of the person so apprehended, is by warrant to be searched, and his papers, or any thing else in his possession, to be seized, some magistrate ought to attend the execution, to see that the search is made with decency, and without giving more trouble, or vexation, than is absolutely necessary, and also to see that an exact inventory shall be made of the papers or things so seized, and that nothing shall be seized and carried away but such papers or things, as may contribute towards the proof of the crime, or offence, for which the warrant was granted; and the magistrate so attending ought always to be of a rank in proportion to the rank of the person whose house or lodging is to be searched; for the peculiar character of the laws of England is, to take all possible care that justice be administered with impartiality, and executed with as much lenity as is consistent with the public tranquillity; for which reason the under officers in

this country are confined as much as possible to the meer executive part of the law, because such officers are in all countries a little too apt to be vexatious, in order to extort what is usually by them called civility money.

Having now given an account of the most remarkable bills brought in during this session, at least of such of them as I thought stood in need of any remarks; before I conclude I must observe, that after the house of commons had on the 27th of March agreed to the first, and the other resolutions that day reported from the committee of supply\*, it was resolved *nem. con.* that an humble address be presented to his majesty to express the approbation of this house, of the attention which has been shewn, as well to the interest as to the honour of these kingdoms, in the examination and final liquidation of all unsatisfied claims and demands, on account of the late war in Germany; and to beseech his majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to bestow such rewards on the persons employed in executing the commission established for that purpose, as his majesty shall think proper, according to their respective merits and services; and to assure his majesty, that this house will make good such sum or sums of money, as shall be issued on that account.

Which address was ordered to be presented as usual, and on the 7th of April, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer reported, that it had been accordingly presented, and that his majesty had commanded him to acquaint the house, that he had great satisfaction in the approbation expressed by his faithful commons, of the attention which had been shewed in the examination and final liquidation of the said claims and demands; and that he would bestow such rewards on the persons who had been employed, as he should think proper, according to their respective merits and services, agreeably to the desire of that house.

Thus we seem at present to have got free from all demands on account of the late war, but as there are several complaints against the proceedings of our commissioners, some of which seem to have a foundation in equity, we may hereafter perhaps hear of some further demands, as the complainants

\* See our last vol. p. 661.



will certainly be supported by their respective princes, especially if we should ever again be obliged to court their assistance for the protection of Hanover, or for the defence of this island against an invasion.

And as all the necessary affairs of this session were finished by the 6th of June, his majesty came on that day to

the house of lords, and concluded the session with a most gracious speech from the throne, which the reader may see in our Magazine for that month, p. 322, after which the lord chancellor, by his majesty's command, prorogued the parliament to the 12th of July then next.

## The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

*The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Nov. 11, 1766 being the sixth Session of the Twelfth Parliament of Great-Britain; with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors.*

THE parliament having been at the end of the preceding session prorogued to the 12th of July, it was again prorogued from that day to the 18th of September, before which day, a new and almost thorough change had again happened in our administration, and by their advice it was from that day prorogued only to the 11th of November, as it had by that time begun to appear, that it would be necessary for the parliament to meet early in the winter, in order to pass a new law for prohibiting the exportation of our corn, and therefore it was declared by proclamation, that the parliament was on that day to meet for the dispatch of business.

Accordingly, the two houses having on that day assembled at Westminster, his majesty went to the house of peers, and opened the session with a most gracious speech from the throne, which the reader may see in our last vol. p. 386; and in answer to this speech, their lordships agreed to and presented a most loyal address, to which his majesty made a most gracious answer, which the reader may see in ditto vol. p. 396. And as soon as the commons returned to their house, and the speech had been read to them, as usual, Mr. Speaker, a motion was made, and the question proposed, That an humble address be presented to his majesty, to return his majesty the thanks of this house for his most gracious speech from the throne.

To express the grateful sense we entertain of the paternal care and tender regard his majesty has shewn for the welfare of his people, by laying

an embargo on wheat and wheat-flour going out of the kingdom, until his majesty should have the advice of parliament on that important subject.

To assure his majesty, that his faithful commons will not fail, agreeably to his majesty's recommendation, to take this weighty matter into their most serious consideration, in order, by timely and effectual measures, to pursue the two great ends, which his majesty's wisdom has pointed out, of providing against the many evils attending a dearth or scarcity of provisions, especially to the poorer sort of his majesty's subjects; and, at the same time, of suppressing that daring and dangerous spirit of riot, which has of late too generally shewn itself in many parts of this kingdom.

To assure his majesty of our unfeigned joy, on the safe and happy delivery of her majesty, and on the birth of a princess; every increase of his majesty's royal family being a fresh pledge of the future liberty and happiness of his people.

To congratulate his majesty on the solemnization of the marriage of his majesty's sister, the princess Caroline Mathilda, with the king of Denmark; by which the union with that ancient and potent ally of his majesty's crown is established, on a fixed and permanent foundation.

To return his majesty our thanks, for his gracious communication, that a treaty of commerce has been lately concluded with the empress of Russia, which, while it gives us hopes of seeing that important branch of our trade continued hereafter on a solid and



and advantageous footing, is a new proof of his majesty's constant regard for the true interest of this commercial nation.

To assure his majesty, that his faithful commons will cheerfully grant such supplies, as shall be necessary for the service of the year; having the utmost confidence in the assurance his majesty is pleased to give, that they will be punctually applied to those purposes for which they shall be granted.

To express our highest satisfaction in the present happy establishment of the public tranquillity; and the well-grounded hopes we entertain, from the wisdom of his majesty's councils, and the influence of his example, that, while he wisely unites with the resolution to support the dignity of his crown and the rights of his people, a true zeal for the general peace and happiness of mankind, the same spirit of equity and moderation, which animates his majesty's conduct, will direct the councils of the other great powers of Europe to the like pacific and salutary views.

Upon this the house was moved, that part of the act 15 Charles II. chap. 7. might be read, meaning, I suppose, clause the second of that act, which being read accordingly, the house was then moved, that part of the act 22 Charles II. chap. 13. might be read, meaning, I suppose, the first part of clause the first of that act; which being read accordingly, the house was then lastly moved, that part of the act 1 Will. and Mary, sess. 2. chap. 2. might be read, meaning, I suppose, the first article of the declaration of our rights and liberties contained in the first clause, and also the sixth clause of that act; and the same being read accordingly, a debate ensued upon the first two paragraphs of the said motion for an address; for the understanding of which I must give an account of something that happened before the opening of this session.

[To be continued in our next.]

*By Way of Answer to those who are for reducing the poor labouring People of this Country to the same wretched Condition with those of France, we shall give our Readers the following Extract*

*from the Third Vol. of Lord Lyttelton's History, p. 126.*

**H**IS lordship in his notes upon the famous law of Edward I. against imposing any new tax without consent of parliament, proceeds thus:

"I cannot better end this note on this very important subject, than by transcribing some passages from that excellent treatise of Lord Chief Justice Fortescue on absolute and limited monarchy, which, next to the laws recited in the bill of rights, is one of the noblest monuments we have of the liberties enjoyed by our ancestors. In his third chapter he says, that "on account of the great wars which the English made in France the three estates durst not assemble. And then, for that cause, and for great necessity which the French king had of goods for the defence of his kingdom, he took upon him to set *tailles* and other impositions upon the commons *without the assent of the three estates*; but yet he would not set any such charges, nor has set, upon the nobles, for fear of rebellion. And because the commons, though they grudged, have not rebelled, or be hardy to rebel, the French kings have yearly since set charge upon them, and so augmented the same charges, *that the said commons be so impoverished and destroyed as they can scarce live*. They drink water, they eat apples, with bread very brown made of rye. They eat no flesh, but very rarely, a little bacon, or of the entrails of heads of beasts slain for the nobles and merchants of the land. They wear no woollen, but a poor coat under their outermost garment made of broad canvass, and call it a frock. Their hose are of like canvass, and reach not above their knee; wherefore they be gartered, and their thighs bare. They can live no otherwise: for some of them, that were wont to pay to their lords for their tenements which they take by the year, a crown of gold, pay now to the king, over and above that crown, five crowns. From whence they are prest by necessity so to watch, labour, and grub the ground for their sustenance, that their nature is much wasted, and the kind of them brought to nought. They go crooked, and are feeble."



not able to fight or to defend the realm; nor have they money to buy them weapons withal: but verily *they live in the most extreme poverty and misery*; and yet they dwell in one of the most fertile realms of the world: thro' which it happens that the French king has not men of his own realm able to defend it, except his nobles, who endure no such impositions, and have therefore strong bodies. By which cause the said king is compelled to make his armies and retainers, for the defence of his land, of *strangers*, as Scots, Spaniards, Arragoneſe, Germans, and other nations; or else all his enemies might over-run him. For he hath no defence of his own, except his castles and fortresses. *Lo! this is the fruit of his Jus regale.* If the realm of England, which is an island, and therefore may not easily get succours of other lands, were ruled under such a law, and under such a prince, it would be then a prey to all other nations, that would conquer, rob, and devour it."

It will not be necessary to enter here into any disquisition, whether the time *when*, and the manner *how*, the kings of France obtained an absolute monarchy, called here *Jus regale*, with a power of taxing their people *without the assent of the three estates*, be rightly fixed by this writer. It is sufficient to observe, that as he had lived many years in France, where he took refuge with the son of King Henry the Sixth, his pupil, we cannot doubt the truth of the description he gives of the poverty and misery of the people there from such arbitrary impositions. And with relation to the peasants and tillers of the soil, much of it still continues. He thus proceeds in his comparison of the kingdoms of England and France. "But blessed be God, *this land is ruled under a better law, and therefore the people thereof be not in such penury, nor thereby hurt in their persons; but they be wealthy and have all things necessary to the sustenance of nature. Wherefore they be mighty, and able to resist the adversaries of the realm, and to beat other realms that do, or would do, them wrong.* Lo! this is the fruit of *jus politicum et regale*, under which we live. Somewhat now I have shewn you of the fruits of both laws, *ut ex fructibus eorum cognoscatis*

Sept. 1767.

*eos.*" Let me now ask, is not this a most remarkable testimony of the freedom of the English government, and the easy state of the commonalty, under our ancient constitution, even after the great disturbance which the utmost rage of civil war had occasioned in the kingdom? Will it be said, against an evidence so clear and express, that, till within this last century, the charters granted by our kings were of no real value or benefit to the people? Our liberty has certainly been confirmed, improved, and strengthened, and a better form has been given to it, during that period and part of the preceding century; but it stands on the old foundations; and a great portion of its vigour is drawn from that root, which made it flourish in the times that Fortescue here describes; a root fixed in the English soil, and carefully cultivated, many ages before. I will go on to recite some other remarkable passages from this admirable work, which I wish were read and got by heart by every young English gentleman before he travels into France. The author says, in his fourth chapter, "Seeing that our king reigneth over us by laws more favourable and good to us, than be the laws by which the French king ruleth his people, it is reason we be to him more good and more profitable than be the subjects of the French king unto him, which it would seem that we be not, *considering that his subjects yield to him more in one year, than we do to our sovereign Lord in two years*, although they do it against their wills."

I have observed in another place that this defect of revenue has been since supplied to the crown by the settlement of a proper and ample *civil list* on our kings, for the maintenance of the honour and dignity of the crown; and by annual grants for publick services so bountifully given, according to the exigencies of government, that no absolute monarchy was ever supplied by its subjects in proportion to their numbers, with an equal liberality.

The same author goes on thus: "Nevertheless, when it is considered, that a king's office consists in two things, one to defend his realm against its enemies without, another to defend his people against wrong-doers within, which the French doth not;

M m m

since



*since he oppresseth them more himself than would have done all the wrong-doers of the realm, though they had had no king:*

And since it is a sin to give no meat, drink, cloathing, or other alms to them that have need, as shall be declared in the day of doom, *how much a greater sin is it, to take from the poor man his meat, his drink, his cloathing, and all that he hath need of? Which verily doth the French king to many thousands of his subjects; as it is openly before declared. Which thing, though it be coloured per jus regale, yet it is tyranny: wherefore, albeit that the French king's revenues be, by such means, much greater, than be the revenues which the king our sovereign lord hath of us, yet they be not righteously taken, and the might of his realm is near destroyed thereby. By which consideration I would not that the king's revenues of this realm were made great by any such means."*

*Extract from The Ignorant Philosopher, ascribed to Voltaire.*

**I** Do not think that I have swerved from my subject, in relating all these examples, in recommending to men that religion which unites them, and not that which divides them; that religion which is of no party, which forms virtuous citizens, and not impotent scholars; that religion which tolerates, and not that which persecutes; that religion which says that the whole law consists in loving God and one's neighbour, and not that which makes a tyrant of God, and of one's neighbours so many victims.

Men have been perverted principally by monks. The wise and profound Leibnitz has evidently proved it. He has shewn that the tenth century, which is called the Iron Age, was far less barbarous than the thirteenth and the succeeding, which produced that herd of beggars, who made vows of living at the expence of laymen, and tormenting them. Enemies to the human species, enemies to themselves as well as others. Incapable of knowing the sweets of society, they necessarily detested it. They display amongst them a rigour under which they all groaned, and which they all helped to increase. Every monk shakes off the chain which he forged for himself, strikes

his brother with it, and is struck in his turn. Miserable in their sacred retreats, they want to make other men miserable. Their cloisters are the abode of repentance, discord, and hatred. Their secret jurisdiction is that of Morocco and Algiers. They bury for life in dungeons those of their brethren, who may accuse them. In a word they have invented the inquisition.

I know that in the multitude of these wretches who infect half Europe, and whom seduction, ignorance, and poverty, have precipitated into cloisters at fifteen years of age, there have been men of singular merit, who have arose superior to their condition, and have been serviceable to their country. But I may venture to say, that all such great men, whose merit pervaded the cloyster into the world, have all been persecuted by their brethren. Every learned man, every man of genius, endures more disgust, is attacked with more envy in these seminaries, than he would have experienced in the world. The ignoramus and the fanatic, who maintain the interest of the wallet, have more deference paid them than the greatest genius in Europe would have in their situation. The horror which reigns in these caverns seldom meets the secular eye; and when it bursts forth, it is with the explosion of astonishing crimes. We have seen in the month of May of this very year [1766] eight of these unhappy men called capuchins, accused with having murdered their superior in Paris.

Nevertheless, by a strange fatality, fathers, mothers, and daughters, kneeling, reveal all their secrets to these men, the refuse of nature, who, polluted with all crimes, boast of remitting the sins of man, in the name of that God whom they manufacture with their own hands.

How often have they inspired those they call their penitents, with all the atrociousness of their characters? They have been the principal fomenters of the religious animosities which embitter life. The judges who condemned the Calas's and Sirvens confessed to monks; they gave Calas two monks to accompany him to the scaffold. These two men, less barbarous than their brethren, at first acknowledged, that



that Calas, expiring upon the wheel, called upon God with the resignation of innocence. But when they were required to give an attestation of this fact, they refused doing it, dreading to be punished by their superiors for having told the truth.

In fine, who would credit it, after the solemn verdict given in favour of the Calas's, that there should be an Irish jesuit, who, in the most insipid of all pamphlets, has dared to say, that the defenders of the Calas's, and the masters of the requests, who did justice to their innocence, were enemies to religion?

The catholics reply to these reproaches, that the protestants are susceptible of the like. The murders of Servel and Barnwell, say they, are at least upon a par with the assassination of the confessor Du Bourg. The death of Charles I. may be put in competition with that of Henry III. The gloomy rage of the English presbyterians, and the fury of the cannibals of the Cevennes, are equal to the horrors of St. Bartholomew.

Compare sects, compare times, you will every where find, for one thousand six hundred years, nearly an equal proportion of absurdity and horror, every where amongst a race of blind men, who are destroying each other in the obscurity that surrounds them. What book of controversy is there written without gall? and what theological dogma has not been the cause of spilling blood? This was the necessary effect of those sensible words, "Whomsoever listens not to the church, shall be looked upon as a pagan and a publican." Each party pretended to be the church; each party has therefore constantly said, We abhor the officers of the customs, we are enjoined to treat whoever differs with us in opinions, as the smugglers treat the officers of the customs, when they have the superiority. Thus the first dogma every where established was hatred.

When the king of Prussia entered the first time into Silesia, a little protestant borough, jealous of a catholic village, came humbly to beg the king's permission, for putting all the inhabitants of that village to the sword. The king replied to the two deputies, If that village came to ask

me leave to cut your throats, would you think me right to grant it to them? Oh, gracious sovereign! replied the deputies, the case is very different; we are the true church."

*An impartial Account of a late interesting Conference; with the several Particulars previous and subsequent.*

"This self-command of Charles was  
"united to perfect candour and  
"sincerity: otherwise it had merited but small praise."

*Hume's History of the Stuarts, first impression: Left out in all future editions.*

SOME weeks before the rising of parliament, Mr. C. declared to several of his friends a resolution he had taken to resign; because, as he said, his situation was become extremely disagreeable to him, he was over-ruled in his opinion of measures which he did not advise; and because he was by his office necessarily obliged to act in opposition to his friends, to whom he wished to be re-united. And he made the same declaration, or something not very unlike it, to a Great Personage; but at the same time said, he would stay till a successor was appointed. In consequence of this declaration, he ceased to transact any business in his office, and circular letters were sent to the ambassadors for four weeks together, signifying that he was out of employment.

A few days before the rising of parliament, the l—d pr—d—t (l—d N.) declared to the same Great Personage his resolution to resign, on account of his ill state of health, and real inability to attend the public business; and advised the Great Person to send for the D. of B. l—d T. and Mr. G. &c. whom he had before publicly declared *were equal to their offices.*

This, though an expected event, bore no relation to the preceding declaration of Mr. C. nor were the two persons in the smallest degree connected.

A few days after the rising of parliament, the Great Person wrote a letter with his own hand to one of his principal servants, who lay sick at Hampstead, acquainting him of his resolution



solution to make some alterations in his servants, and desiring his assistance or advice. The servant sent a *verbal* answer to this effect, "That such was his ill state of health, the Great Person must not expect from him any further advice or assistance, in any arrangement whatever."

It being now certain, that application must be made to some part of the opposition, the duke of N. who dreaded nothing so much as a division of them, and therefore had for some time strongly recommended a firm union among them against the secret designs of the favourite; whom, it is said, he suspected would attempt to repeat his old trick of dividing them. His grace conversed with the friends of all the leaders in opposition; and pressed with particular assiduity, and extraordinary ardour, the great and indispensable necessity of a faithful and steady adherence to each other. He shewed the advantages which must result from such an union, and he exhibited the wretched and ruined situation into which any part of them must inevitably fall, if they suffered themselves to be seduced from their friends. His grace took infinite and incredible pains to unite the houses of Russel and Wentworth; left by the secret machinations of the favourite, (against whose pernicious influence no administration has hitherto been able to stand, the moment he chuses to become their enemy) either of them should be overreached, or drawn in by a principle of mistaken duty: when in reality it is a much more essential duty, and a matter of strict justice, to enquire after the author of the public grievances, than to connive at the protection afforded him. With a view to the final accomplishment of this union, so extremely interesting to the welfare of the country, the lords G—w—r, W—y—th, and Mr. R—gby, dined with his grace at Cl—r—nt; and a few days afterwards (July 5, 1767) the marquis of R. and several of his friends, dined likewise with his grace at the same place.

At this period we will leave the opposition, and turn to the proceedings of the c—rt.

In consequence of the *verbal* answer received from Hampstead, the favourite applied to his former associate,

lord H—, who had so materially assisted him in procuring an approbation of the late peace, and other measures. That person sent him his advice on Sunday morning July the fifth: soon after the receipt of which, the favourite set out for R—ch—nd; and it was remarkable, and much taken notice of at the time, that a Great Personage did not come to town that day. Whatever was the plan then adopted for a new arrangement of m—s is not exactly known; and if it were, might be more decently guessed, than related. Certain it is, that that part of the opposition supposed to be the least hostile to the favourite, was immediately applied to. The D. of G. wrote a letter, by order of the c—rt, to the marquis of R. "requesting his lordship's return to court, to assist in the present critical situation of affairs." This naturally brought on an interview between the duke and the marquis: when, among other things, his grace said, "That he was tired of his office, and wished his lordship might be his successor." Lord R. asked, "Whether his grace said this from his own, or from the authority of an higher power." The duke said, "he could not answer that question." The conference broke off; but, two days after, was renewed; when lord R. asked the duke "whether he was treating with the —'s m—r, or with the D. of G." The duke answered, "with the —'s m—r." Lord R. then said "he would not conclude upon any thing without the advice and participation of his friends." Accordingly on Saturday, July 11, he set out for Wooburn; where he found lord A. who had stopped there in his way to Buxton, for his health: when the above particulars were laid before his grace the D. of B. he said "that as the great personage had made choice of the marquis of R. for his m—r, he should readily acquiesce in that nomination, for the sake of putting an end to parties, and of restoring unanimity, so peculiarly essential at this time to the management of the public business; but though he renounced all pretensions to any place or emolument for himself, yet he did not mean that his friends should for that reason be excluded: on the contrary, he stipulated, that they should be considered



in the new arrangement; and upon that condition he cheerfully offered his support to the administration. And he added, that if the Great Personage had made choice of himself to treat with, he should have expected the same kind of renunciation from his lordship, regarding himself personally, and his friends should, in like manner, have been taken care of. However, his grace said, That all this was conditionally only, for he would not agree to any thing without first consulting lord T. and Mr. G." Accordingly Mr. R. went over to them, and their joint answer was, an exact concurrence with the D. of B. into whose hands they committed the entire management of this negotiation: they said, "They would take nothing themselves, for the same laudable reasons which had influenced his grace, and they only desired, as he had done, that their friends might be considered, and upon that condition they promised to support the new administration with all their power and ability." It must not be forgot, that the duke of N—wc—stle said precisely the same. Thus these four great and respectable persons, of acknowledged ability and great experience, agreed to sacrifice themselves, in order to restore tranquillity to the public, unanimity to the —'s counsels, and establish an able and permanent administration, composed of men of talents, judiciously selected from all parties. Lord R. impressed with this idea, and following, as he had done, in his conferences with the D. of B. the advice and direction of his good and worthy friend lord A. returned to London; with full powers to treat upon the formation of a new administration, upon a *broad and comprehensive system*. The duke of G. was made acquainted with this, and desired to report it to a Great Personage, which he did on the 15th of July. The Great Personage took two days to consider of it. On Friday the 17th, an answer was said to be returned to the D. of G. to this effect, "That the Great Personage adopted and approved of the idea of a *comprehensive system*, and hoped it was not meant to exclude his friends, and those about his person: for the rest, he entirely agreed." Which answer being given to lord R. he sent

for the D. of B. to London, who arrived on Sunday evening the 19th.

On Monday July the 20th, it was agreed, that there should be a meeting of the several persons in town at Newcastle-house that day, and accordingly there came the dukes of B—df—d, N—wc—stle, R—chm—d, and P—tl—d; the marquis of R—ck—gh—m; the earl of S—dw—h; viscount W—y—th; Mr. D—wdesw—ll, Mr. R—gby, and admiral K—pp—l.

Mr. R. read a letter from Mr. G. wherein that gentleman promised his support to the new administration, out of office, provided the dependance and obedience of the colonies were asserted and maintained." Much altercation instantly arose upon reading this letter. The marquis of R. was warm. The duke of B. remarkably cool and temperate. At length lord S—dw—ch said, "that it was needless to debate about that letter, for he was certain they all meant the same thing; that their conduct, respecting the colonies, must be regulated by the future behaviour of the colonies, and not by any regard or retrospect to former transactions. If the colonies, added his l—sh—p, are dutiful and loyal, there will be no occasion to exercise any extraordinary power over them; and if they should be otherwise, he did not doubt but all present, as well as their friends, would join in every proper and necessary measure to enforce obedience." This reasoning being approved of, and all uniting in the same sentiments, Mr. D—wdesw—ll took up the letter, and struck out the two words *asserted* and *maintained*, and put in *supported* and *established*. Here all altercation upon this subject entirely ended, Mr. R—gby folded up the letter, and put it into his pocket; and there was not another word uttered concerning it.

They then came to the arrangement of men to the great offices; the subject upon which they had met. The marquis of R. proposed himself for first lord of the treasury, with the power usually annexed to that post, and Mr. D—wdesw—ll for his chancellor of the exchequer; to all which the D. of B. agreed. The marquis next proposed Mr. C—nw—y for secretary of state, and *minister of the house of com-*  
mons.



mons \*. To which the D. of B. said, "that he had for two sessions seen sufficient proofs of Mr. C.'s inability in a civil capacity, ever to agree to that proposal; that he thought the military was Mr. C.'s proper line; that he had always entertained a very high opinion of him as a military officer; that he had not the least objection to Mr. C.'s being amply provided for on the military establishment; nay, to his being gratified to the utmost of his wishes."

The marquis of R. said, "that it was a proposal from which he would not recede;" and other words to the same effect. Upon which Mr. R-gby said, "that they stopped at the threshold, and that it was needless to go any further into the matter."

The parties broke up, without any other condition being so much as mentioned.

Next morning (Tuesday, July 21.) the earl of S—dw—ch having occasion to make a visit to the D. of N. his grace took the opportunity of resuming the subject of last night's conference: "he earnestly conjured his lordship to exert his abilities, and employ all his good offices in endeavouring to reconcile the parties who had differed; he urged again and again the necessity of their agreeing upon this great, this important occasion: he trembled for the mischiefs and dan-

gers, which must arise from a division of their strength and interests; and concluded with repeatedly supplicating, in the strongest terms, that they might be brought together again to his house that evening." Lord S—dw—ch waited on the D. of B. and the D. of N. went himself to the marquis of R. Accordingly the following five met at N—wc—stle house that evening; viz. the dukes of B. and N. the marquis of R. Mr. D—wdesw—ll and Mr. R—gby. When the marquis insisting on the proposal he had before made respecting Mr. C. and declaring he would not agree to any arrangement in which Mr. C. was not included in that capacity, and the D. of B. refusing to agree to it, the conference finally broke off.

Next day, Wednesday, the marquis of R. waited on a Great Personage; and, it is said, acquainted him, that he had met his friends, who had agreed to the proposal of his being first lord of the treasury, but that they had differed in providing for Mr. C. and that, in consequence of that difference, he had no plan of administration to lay before him. The Great Personage thanked his l—dsh-p for the pains he had taken, and the regard he had shewn to his service; but added, *that he never knew the treasury was designed for his l—dsh-p* †.

From the conclusion of this answer it

\* This officer is but of modern institution; and, to the inexperienced reader, may require some explanation. The first we find upon record, is he, who, in Nov. 1753, couched his first written instructions in the following words:

"Sir,

The king has declared his intention to make me secretary of state, and I (very unworthy as I fear I am of such an undertaking) must take the conduct of the house of commons. I cannot therefore well accept the office till after the first day's debate, which may be a warm one. A great attendance that day of my friends will be of the greatest consequence to my future situation, and I should be extremely happy, if you would, for that reason, shew yourself amongst them, to the great honour of, &c. H. F."

† Immediately after the marquis of R's coming out, lord H. was introduced to the Great Personage, and his l—dsh-p had the honour of a private conference, which lasted a considerable time.

"Though the wings of prerogative have been clipped, the influence of the crown is greater than ever it was in any period of our history. For when we consider, how many boroughs the government has the voters at its command; when we consider the vast body of persons employed in the collection of the revenue in every part of the kingdom, the inconceivable number of placemen, and candidates for places in the customs, in the excise, in the post-office, in the dock-yards, in the ordnance, in the salt-office, in the stamps, in the navy and victualling-offices, and in a variety of other departments: when we consider again the extensive influence of the money corporations, subscription-



It is clear, that either the marquis of R. greatly mistook the D. of G. in the conferences he had with his grace; or, that his grace was not sufficiently candid and explicit in his conversations with the marquis. The latter is said to have been the case: upon which the reader will make his own remarks.

The marquis of R. waited on the D. of B. (Thursday, July 23.) and expressed his desire that no difference might arise between them on account of what had passed, but that they might continue in the same union and friendship as before; which was accepted.

On Friday, July 24, Mr. C. attempted to renew the negotiation with the marquis of R. exclusively; but the marquis refused to leave his friends.

All negotiation being now at an end, the leading persons in administration met to consider on what should be their future conduct. They all agreed to remain in their places.

It is to the honour of the opposition, that all sinister efforts and temptations, which were repeatedly held out to different parts of them, in order to divide them, were steadily repelled, and uniformly refused. It is to be lamented, that they were not able to compromise their own differences; though it is not difficult for a man of penetration to see, that if the respectable persons who met at N—wc—stle-house had agreed, there was still a possibility of other obstacles being secretly thrown in their way, which might have afterwards appeared in another place. And it is shrewdly imagined, that this negotiation was not intended to succeed, when it was found, they were not to be divided. Certain it is, that an unhappy suffering country is still deprived of the much wished-for services of its real and most able friends; of that desirable union, which alone can give stability to government, and can relieve, or rather rescue, us, from the all-consuming hand of a wicked favourite.

A. B.

To the EDITOR.

S I R,

Aug. 19, 1767.

Observing that you have advertised for your next register an account of the conference at N— house, I have sent you a short paper, which ought to accompany the account of that famous conference, as it throws a very considerable light upon one part of it; and contains a very extraordinary fact subsequent to it. If the contents or substance of this paper are not included in what you have promised, please to insert it, immediately after that account, in your next.

I am your friend, and a well-wisher to your work.

**D**URING the winter there was a secret league concluded between a noble marquis in opposition, and two persons in high offices of great trust and confidence; whereby the two last engaged to oppose and subvert the measures of administration, in order to open the way for his lordship's restoration to office; and, of course, to obtain greater emoluments for themselves. On the question relative to restraining the dividend of the East India company, it is memorable, that they both spoke and divided against their colleagues in office, and with the friends of the marquis. But they were defeated by the influence and management of the favourite, who was vindictive against the E. I. C. because they had not complied with the enormous demands of his minister, in order to discharge the ———'s debt. For that is the secret and true motive of the Thane's enmity to the company, and likewise of all those who act by his direction. But though these two persons had ventured to appear in opposition to him, on this measure, it must not from thence be concluded, that they are uniformly in opposition to him: on the contrary, they have since made atonement for this offence, and are be-

subscription-jobbers, and contractors; the endless dependence created by the obligations conferred on the bulk of the gentlemen's families throughout the kingdom, who have relations preferred, in our navy, and numerous standing army; when, I say, we consider how wide, how binding a dependence on the crown is created by the above-mentioned particulars; and the great, the enormous weight and influence which the crown derives from this extensive dependence upon its favours and power; any lord in waiting, any lord of the bed-chamber, any man, may be appointed minister.

A doctrine to this effect is said to have been the advice of L— H—.

come



come perfectly obedient, and quite resigned to his will. He needs but hold up his finger, and a spirit of jealousy will glow in their breasts which shall appear most obsequious.

The Thane's victory on that day delayed the expected consequences of the league. And the two persons in office, *affecting independance*, promised to resign, because they were *responsible for measures which they were not allowed to guide*. They were exceedingly pressed to a performance of this promise. Two such resignations must necessarily throw the administration into confusion; and as effectually open a door for the marquis, as obtaining a majority at Westminster. But one of these persons, who is too true a courtier ever to pay the smallest regard to his promises; who is as remarkable for breaking them, as he is for his levity in making them; whose professions of fidelity, are like the professions of virtue in a prostitute, made only to aggravate the sin of hypocrisy; and whose innumerable breaches of faith, with all ranks of men, are become proverbial: this person as usual, and as might have been expected, deserted the engagement he had signed; laughed at all the promises, threats, and assurances he had made of resigning; flew to the embraces of the Thane; and has obtained a peerage for his L—y.

The other, too insignificant to be independent, and too avaricious not to court emolument from any quarter, seeing himself under some engagement with those whom he betrayed into the belief of his being their friend; and thinking them the most likely to gratify his insatiable lust of lucre; determined, what in him will be recorded the most extraordinary act of his life, to throw aside his diffidence, and to tell his master he would resign. But before he had got to the door, his natural diffidence and timidity returned; his spirit, which was no more than affected, forsook him; he humbly represented the peculiar situation he was in, over-ruled in his counsels, acting against his friends, and concluded with a request to resign, to which he added, an earnest solicitation to remain,—till a proper successor was appointed. This sudden, and yet in some measure, expected step, throwing the administration into

a kind of convulsion, the bowels of which had, for some time before, been much disordered, brought on the negotiation for a change of ministers. That negotiation failing, and the first of these persons not having been included in the marquis's list of promotions; that person, in resentment for this neglect of his merits, and the services which he had performed, during the winter, to forward the secret designs of the marquis, and which he modestly esteemed much greater than those of Mr. C. some few days afterwards shook hands with his superior, in office: the very man whom he had opposed, and who had taken so forward and public a part in the East-India questions, as to be stiled the manager of them; though in fact he was no more than the favourite's agent. And this agent, to complete the duplicity of his character, which was sufficiently chequered before to make every great and good man avoid him, and in compliment to his new ally, who has already begun to laugh at this act of his despicable folly, and sign the declaration of fresh inconstancy; has made a full renunciation of all his errors in the East-India business; has engaged to unsay, and to undo, every thing he had said, and had done before; and in all respects whatsoever, excepting in his most dutiful and humble submission to the Thane, in which they are equally bound, to act directly contrary next winter, to what he did the last.—But here it may be asked who is to read the recantation of the commander in chief of the army, the secretary at war, one or two of the vice-treasurers of Ireland, and the many others who supported the m—r in that measure of restraining the East India dividend? It is said of some of them, that they did not act in consequence of any directions, but from an opinion of their own, which they had formed when the m—r was so much fretted by the vigour of opposition, and so much bewildered by his total ignorance of every part of the subject, that, so far from being capable to give instructions to others, he was not able to understand himself. Perhaps they were not without a suspicion of the versatility of his genius; and the illiberal turn of mind he discovers in the distribution of rewards; which he con-



finest to the miserable sycophants of a mistress, the wretched hungry circle of a *supper-party*. And if it should be true, as hath been reported, that this mistress is allowed to nominate, that the m—r (I beg pardon, the agent) always appoints agreeably to that nomination, and that the person thus favoured, makes her a present; what words can be severe enough for such prostitution? What should we say, if we saw the court of a prince, himself conspicuous for virtue, and zealous to encourage it, contaminated with such a m—r? And what should we think of a favourite, who pretended to be the friend of that prince, and to have a real concern for his honour, if, to serve particular purposes, he selected for his service, and placed about him in the most intimate situations of access and confidence, one of the most abandoned characters of the age? This agent of the Favourite is mistaken, if he thinks he has bargained for more than his few immediate dependents. Those, whom he lately flattered and cajoled, and whom he has now deserted and betrayed, have too much spirit, and too great a regard to consistency, ever to subscribe to his infamous conditions; and they despise the paltry trick by which this already tottering administration has been formed. O. P.  
[Polit. Register.]

Another Letter of Lady M—y W—y  
M—e. (See p. 347.)

To Mr. P—.

I Have been running about Paris at a strange rate with my sister, and strange sights have we seen. They are, at least, strange sights to me; for after having been accustomed to the gravity of Turks, I can scarce look with an easy and familiar aspect at the levity and agility of the airy phantoms that are dancing about me here, and I often think that I am at a puppet-show amidst the representations of real life. I stare prodigiously, but no body remarks it, for every body stares here; staring is a-la-mode—there is a stare of attention and *intérêt*, a stare of curiosity, a stare of expectation, a stare of surprize, and it would greatly amuse you to see what trifling objects excite all this staring. This staring would have rather a solemn kind of air, were  
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it not alleviated by grinning, for at the end of a stare there comes always a grin, and very commonly the entrance of a gentleman or lady into a room is accompanied with a grin, which is designed to express complacence and social pleasure, but really shews nothing more than a certain contortion of muscles that must make a stranger laugh really, as they laugh artificially. The French grin is equally remote from the chearful serenity of a smile, and the cordial mirth of an honest English horse-laugh. I shall not perhaps stay here long enough to form a just idea of French manners and characters, though this I believe would require but little study, as there is no great depth in either. It appears, on a superficial view, to be a frivolous, restless, and agreeable people. The Abbot is my guide, and I could not easily light upon a better; he tells me that here the women form the character of the men, and I am convinced in the persuasion of this by every company into which I enter. There seems here to be no intermediate state between infancy and manhood; for as soon as the boy has quit his leading-strings, he is set agog in the world; the ladies are his tutors, they make the first impressions, which generally remain, and they render the men ridiculous by the imitation of their humours and graces, so that dignity in manners is a rare thing here before the age of sixty. Does not King David say somewhere, that *man walketh in a vain shew*? I think he does, and I am sure this is peculiarly true of the French man—but he walks merrily and seems to enjoy the vision, and may he not therefore be esteemed more happy than many of our solid thinkers, whose brows are furrowed by deep reflexion, and whose wisdom is so often clothed with a misty mantle of spleen and vapours?

What delights me most here is a view of the magnificence, often accompanied with taste, that reigns in the king's palaces and gardens; for though I don't admire much the architecture, in which there is great irregularity and want of proportion, yet the statues, paintings, and other decorations afford me high entertainment. One of the pieces of antiquity that struck me most in the gardens of Versailles was the  
N n n famous



famous Colossian statue of Jupiter, the workmanship of Myron, which Mark Anthony carried away from Samos, and Augustus ordered to be placed in the Capitol. It is of Parian marble, and though it has suffered in the ruin of time, it still preserves striking lines of majesty. But surely, if marble could feel, the God would frown with a generous indignation to see himself transported from the Capitol into a French garden; and after having received the homage of the Roman emperors, who laid their laurels at his feet when they returned from their conquests, to behold now nothing but frizzled beaus passing by him with indifference.

I propose setting out soon from this place, so that you are to expect no more letters from this side of the water; besides I am hurried to death, and my head swims with that vast variety of objects which I am obliged to view with such rapidity, the shortness of my time not allowing me to examine them at my leisure. There is here an excessive prodigality of ornaments and decorations, that is just the opposite extreme to what appears in our royal gardens; this prodigality is owing to the levity and inconstancy of the French taste, which always pants after something new, and thus heaps ornament upon ornament without end or measure. It is time, however, that I should put an end to my letter; so I wish you a good night,

And am, &c.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

**T**ILL I saw it in your Magazine of the last month, I never thought that a compliment paid to any work by the Reviewers, was a test of the sensibility and judgment of the author; on the contrary have heard, it has generally given a suspicion of the heterodoxy of the performance, especially when tending to elucidate any text of scripture. But persuaded from Mr. K--ling's writings that he is a true believer, I am inclined to think, the compliment paid him by those pretenders to all knowledge, divine and human, is either out of dread of his pen, or through a superficial understanding of his argu-

ments. With a believer, who had read his title, the question proposed by G. H. would be no question at all; let him consult 2 Pet. ii. 4. and but for paving the way for further useless queries, I would refer him to the 1st and 2d chapters of Job. All the learned agree that the devil was at first an angel, and not only so, but an angel of light, and one of those who attended nearest the throne of God, and that for his treason and open rebellion against his sovereign and liege king, he and all his confederates were cast out of heaven, Rev. xii. 7.

Notwithstanding therefore the impropriety of I. T's conclusion in the words of the wiseman, I earnestly recommend to G. H. a serious application of them to himself; and whether after all he will admit a possibility of a sinner's having been in heaven before the throne of God, Isaiah lxvi. 1. beg of him to make it an article of his creed; (in which, to use his own words, he and all mankind are concerned) that since the grace of God hath appeared unto all men, it is impossible for any infidel, or immoral man, to enter into the kingdom of heaven. Not all the pope's pick-lock keys can open the gate shut against such as are unbelieving and disobedient, and unto every good work reprobate. I am, sir,

Your humble servant,

Aug. 24, 1767.

T. I.

*Sequel of a remarkable Letter. (See p. 225.)*

**F**AREWEL then borough-interest, and all chance of preferment in a political way.——What chance than have you from a private gentleman's donation? I mean, by private gentleman, one who is independent enough to bestow a living without political views. I'll suppose some lucky circumstance in your future life may introduce you to the happiness of being known by one of this character, and to the honour of being frequently admitted to his table.—Honour my dear sir? Does a gentleman think he does a clergyman honour by giving him a dinner? Bitter sauce! debasing terms!——Come, come, don't be too nice in a punctilio of this kind. All clergymen are indeed gentlemen, but can you treat with venison, turtle, claret,



claret, champagne, pine-apple, &c. ? Give up this point, and be content to think it an honour, and an obligation, to enjoy those dainties, which you must otherwise bid farewell to. What if you are obliged to watch every turn of his honour's looks and mind, lest you should offend by too much freedom or reservedness? What, if you should oft have reason to apply these lines of Swift,

"I ne'er knew a parson without a good nose,

"But the devil's as welcome wherever he goes ?

What, if his honour should receive you with the utmost politeness, and most hospitably chide you for long absence, though he had but the minute before damn'd that fellow for troubling him so often? Or, what, if in a better humour, in order to laugh with, or at you, or to make use of you as a necessary fourth hand at whist, he should insist upon your dancing constant attendance upon him, and giving up to his pleasure your study, garden, farm, school, fishery, and every other business and amusement?---Have you not in return for these trifles the substantial happiness of a great man's countenance, the envied honour of his company, whom the neighbourhood revere at awful distance, the most ravishing satisfaction of hearing the grand arcana of politics, wit, and life, developed in a conversation full of sheer wit (as that of gentlemen in embroidery must be according to Swift's system) and, above all, the most exquisite delight of enjoying the enchanting delicacies, from which the majority of your brethren are banished? Are these prodigious advantages to be trifled, or interfered with, by a punctilio, when the prospect of preferment is added to them?---You are, young man, a happy envied fellow---Know, and enjoy your happiness, and be thankful for it. Fancy yourself at a splendid dinner, and all the company in that social humour which hospitality inspires. Fine venison, parson: what done already, and many fine slices left: pho---don't bring a scandal upon the cloth---I shall certainly disown you.---Now it's well done---that's orthodox, Excellent wit and humour not to be valued for its politeness and

sublimity, than its surprizing rarity! The ladies are withdrawn. A most striking double entendre (the *ne plus ultra* of wit and refinement) is toasted. You look chagrined. Surely, Sir, you've no objection. Ha---I thought our friend Tristram had laughed such foolish delicacy out of your head. O gentle, humane Tristram, it grieves me to the heart to mention your beloved name on such an occasion. I wish, with all my soul, your reference, allusion, or simile of the dirty and clean roads could triumph over me, as it did over Eugenius; but alas! I've the mortification to find I'm no Eugenius, and cannot help thinking that you really did, (as you say) triumph over him as a fool. Indeed, sir, you kept your seat so firm across the imagination, and whipped and spurred into the dirty road at such a rate, that it was impossible to avoid it. In this particular you have established Mr. Locke's definition of wit and judgment---notwithstanding the famous simile of the knobbs:---for although it may be witty, yet certainly it is not wise in a man of your character to dwell with so much pleasure on themes which your masters would not have so much as mentioned.---Here, by the bye, I'm in some doubt, whether some very luscious descriptions in the admired letters of a lady, add any thing to their merit. I shall be told, no doubt, I'm a nice coxcomb, and that a nice man is a man of nasty ideas---ergo---I suppose, a man not nice has not such ideas---which may be demonstrably proved thus---A man who avoids a dunghill has an idea of nastiness in it: ergo---the person who marches up to the knees through it is quite free from such an idea. q. e. d.

Now, sir, methinks you are caught in a dilemma. And how will you extricate yourself? Will you be a bar to the agreeable mirth, wit, and humour of the company, by preferring St. Paul's advice to his honour's satisfaction: or will you comply, and say, as I once heard a parson of age and fortune, I'm no saint? As this is a very curious point, where religion, and what used to be called reason and decency, are terribly pushed by polite custom, supported by modern philosophy, it may be worth one minute's consideration. Mr. Abbot Terrasson,



in his Dissertation on the Iliad, furnishes me with some hints that may help to decide it, in a method adapted to engage attention. He has observed, that Hector, in praying for his son, wishes that his people may cry as he passes along, this prince is *much braver* and *more courageous* than his father; and that---he tells Achilles---I know that you are brave and valiant, and that I am much *less so* than you---and remarks, in opposition to Mad. Dacier, who highly approves this modesty, that according to a law established in all civilized nations, there are some virtues so necessary, that we are not allowed publicly to own any want or deficiency in them---as probity and honesty in general, and in particular courage in a soldier, chastity in a woman.

For where can a man of sense dare say, he is not an honest man, a soldier that he wants courage, a lady that she is not chaste? Politeness and decorum forbid even comparisons on these heads. This law, he says, is extremely well founded, as it serves to convince us, that those virtues are of the highest importance, and that if we discover in others any superiority in them, we ought to endeavour to attain to their excellence, instead of degrading ourselves by odious comparisons. Sophocles, he observes, has made his unfortunate Ajax pray thus for his son, that he might be more happy than his father, but for the rest, that he might only resemble him. He justifies this prayer against Mad. Dacier (who supposes Ajax to speak this in the character of a fool and madman) and adds, that Æneas makes an exhortation to Ascanius, borrowed not from Hector's but Ajax's prayer---*Disce puer virtutem ex me verumque laborem---fortunam ex aliis.* [Pray, reader, buy or borrow Terrasson, and read vol. I. p. 459, &c. of the translation.] Agreeably to Mr. Terrasson's system, Mr. Addison makes Cato express himself, "Dost thou love watchings, abstinence, and toil, laborious virtues all? Learn them from Cato---Success and fortune must thou learn from Cæsar." If this reasoning, and these great authorities, are not thought sufficient, be pleased to read what a man of much greater valour, philosophy, patriotism, and virtue, than Ajax, Æneas, and Cato,

and a far greater writer than Addison, has lately indulged the public with. You'll know whom I mean, when you recollect, who tells you that cool courage shall always mark him, and who talks much of the conscious pride of virtue, and most heroically supports the character of a man of liberty, courage, and honour, and maintains that decorum which Mr. Terrasson so highly commends. I know indeed some are so weak and envious as to object to my hero, that there is something peculiarly base in the account he has given of the affair of honour, and his noble antagonist's behaviour. They proceed upon this weak foundation, that all the maxims of real gentility, all the rules of decorum, which gentlemen ought invariably to observe in affairs of honour, seem absolutely to forbid the publication of circumstances in such a delicate case, which may even tend to expose to ridicule any gentleman who has in the main point acted conformably to the rules of honour and courage. They insist that a sharp and deep sense of injury and insult in a noble mind, and the necessity of risking the loss of life, and the chance of depriving a worthy family, and a numerous train of friends and dependents, of an able relation, guardian, tutor, friend, patron, might draw forth some unguarded inconsistent expressions from a person of the coolest courage, and that it is as inexcusable to publish them, as it would be for a physician to shew the superiority of his wit and coolness, by publishing his conversations with his patients.---They carry their refinement so far as to say, that a consciousness of innocence, and of the vast injustice of being forced by a daring desperado, either to submit to unmerited infamy, and be subject to ridicule, or to expose life in a quarrel with a person, whom honour and arms should scorn for a foe, might affect a worthy man of real courage with emotions, or starts of passion, from which the aggressor, of less worth and courage might be free.---But of what weight is this fallacious way of arguing, when put in competition with the illustrious patriot's transcendent superiority in every genteel accomplishment, or when opposed to that vast delight, which the most refined and humane taste of modern readers



readers have received from the recital? Besides, perhaps, the patriot may, since that affair, have received from his antagonist some injurious treatment, which a most learned divine, in a letter to an Oxford professor with respect to Dr. Grey, seems to think may justify some asperity. And surely the patriot may, with more propriety, lay claim to this privilege than the divine, as deism encourages, christianity forbids, retaliation. The objectors having nothing farther to urge against my hero by way of argument, have recourse to abuse, the sure sign of a poor cause. They say that his letters are written in Richardson's stile and manner (is that any reproach?) and that he affects to imitate the characters which figure it in plays and romances,---Dorimant, all Congreve's fine gentlemen, Mirabel, Sir H. Wildair, Lothario---Lovelace, &c. and add, with much malice, that the two last only had poetical and moral justice done them. In answer to his assertion, that he had served his cause with success---They sometimes laugh, and talk of a cat's-paw and a fly upon a wheel---Sometimes more serious they quote some old-fashioned Greek verses from Theognis, which our antipedantic literati may read with vast delight in Winterton's edition of the minor poets (v. 39. to 52.) which as far as I can understand them, by the blessed help of the Latin translation, seem to intimate that the nation wants a corrector, or reformer---and that it is to be wished some good man would take that office upon him, because no good man ever ruined his country; and that, when bad men take it into their heads to deal in salumny or abuse under pretence of reformation, the consequences are sedition, intestine broils, and dislike of the king. (Thank God this has not been our case.) How foolish are these objectors, how ignorant of modern politics! They don't even know that fundamental principle---that morals have nothing to do with politicks, and are therefore so weak as to imagine, that the private moral character may, and necessarily will, influence the public political one---Because they have heard from the lying voice of fame, that my hero is a deist of that kind, which Dr. Clarke says is hardly to be

distinguished from an atheist, and a professed debauchee; that the discourse, with which his wit and humour delight his acquaintance, is a mixture of obscenity and profaneness; or at best is like the note on Night a poem---a recommendation of debauchery, and ridicule of sobriety by that very wise argument, let us eat and drink for to-morrow we die---new dressed---they very simply conclude, that as a reforming politician he cannot do his country any real service, but must be classed with the bad men of Theognis. So far these objectors deserve only our pity, though it would have been more to their credit, if they were not quite so easy in believing stories to a man's disadvantage. But they are unpardonable for applying to these words of my hero---"I enjoy life as much as any man; and am as little subject to be gloomy, or even peevish as any Englishman whatever, &c." the following observation of Mr. Hume (Essays, p. 244, 245.) "A gloomy and melancholy temper may be found in very worthy characters that have a great sense of honour and integrity; and yet this alone may embitter life, and render a person completely miserable. On the other hand, a selfish villain may possess a spring and alacrity of temper, a certain gaiety of heart, which will compensate the uneasiness and remorse arising from all the other vices---If a man be liable to a vice or imperfection, it may oft happen, that a good quality which he possesses along with it, will render him more miserable than if he were completely vicious. A sense of shame in an imperfect character is certainly a virtue, but produces great uneasiness and remorse, from which the abandoned villain is entirely free."

---This favours as much of malice as the other objections did of ignorance; and my hero may, after all that can be said against him, be justly set up as a most worthy example of that decorum which *appears* in never suffering consistency to depart from one's character, of that decorum which Mr. Terrasson says, obliges us to avoid the practice or the acknowledgment of such vices as are contrary to one's rank or profession. And now, sir, is it not as clear as the sun, that it is a high indecorum in a clergyman to say

I'm



I'm no saint---i. e.---in the scripture sense, not a believer, a holy person, or a good christian? Further than this Mr. Wollaston will inform you, that your doing any thing inconsistent with your character is as plain a declaration that you are no saint, as your saying you are not, and that both being contrary to truth, i. e. to what ought to be, or, as Dr. Clarke expresses it---to fitness---or (as lord Shaftesbury) to beauty, are strictly speaking immoral; so that to your drinking a lewd double entendre may be applied an expression of Dr. Filmer's---that cracking a joke is cracking a commandment. All the difference between your saying you are no saint, or shewing by actions you are not, seems to be, that the former is an expression of more impudence and daring contempt of religion, and seems to contain something of banter, or burlesque, on the holy scripture.---What a sad misfortune is it, that just as I had brought this curious disquisition to so fine a conclusion, I should meet with an impediment perhaps insuperable. O, sir, my foundation sinks: poor Terrasson! the great oracle, Voltaire, says, that your dissertation shews no taste. What avails it, that your English translator has said, that this work of yours will probably continue as long as the French and English languages are understood, or as men have a relish for polite learning or good sense! To what purpose is it that Mr. M. author of the Hist. critique de la Republique de Lettres, Mr. Bernard, Nouvelles de la Republique de Lettres, and Mr. Rosell Bauman, all join in allowing this work to be a most excellent piece of criticism, full of learning, candour, sagacity, and of most exalted taste, and excellently adapted to refine the taste, and improve the judgment of young gentlemen, who would apply themselves to the study of polite learning? These, and a thousand such authorities, opposed to the ipse dixit of Voltaire, are like an army of Lilliputians against a Patagonian. And his decision here will have the greater weight with most readers, because the great critick had before allowed, that Terrasson lived and died like a philosopher. Surely, they'll say, Mr. Voltaire proceeded with the greatest candour, in passing sentence on the work

of a philosopher, since it is certain that philosophy (like charity in the christian system) is, among its professors, deemed sufficient to cover a multitude of faults. This, they say, is plain from the late behaviour of the philosophers to their brother Rousseau. They knew, it seems, that he was a whimsical-eccentric, mad fellow, yet, for the sake of philosophy, to which they thought he might do signal service (and how rightly they judged, you may see in Swift concerning madness and it's service to the state) they treated him, even against his will, with the highest outward marks of respect, playing off however in private at the same time some ill-natured pleasantry against him. Indeed they sometimes seem to say, that their kindness to him proceeded from pure philanthropy, and was shewn to him not merely as a philosopher, but as a sufferer. But who does not see philosophy, philosophy, at the bottom? And why should they conceal it? since all the world must agree, that in the most important squabble, which this ungrateful mad philosopher (as they now call him) has occasioned, philosophy has had most signal honour done her, she has appeared in all her beauty and splendour, and given all the truly initiated the most ravishing delight. The folly of some people in observing, that Rousseau is certainly right in his criticism on the letter ascribed to the king of Prussia, that it is a very wretched imitation of that monarch's stile and manner, and carries such evident marks of imposture, as do no kind of honour to the composer's taste, deserves our pity; and so does their laughing at the vast solemnity with which Mr. Hume assures us it could not be prevented from going to the press. From these very clear premisses the readers abovementioned conclude that philosopher Voltaire would not have passed so severe a censure upon the work of philosopher Terrasson, if it was not a strictly just one. I should undoubtedly sink under this weighty argument and fall prostrate before the tripes if I was not happily supported by two considerations that seem to take off much of its burden.

Your, &c.

Y. Z.

Translation



*Translation of a Letter from Petersburg  
by the Count d'O——, to Mr. J. J.  
Rousseau.*

**Y**OU will not be astonished, Sir, that I write to you, for you know that mankind are inclined to singularities: You have your's; I have mine; all this is natural. The motive of this letter is no less so. I have seen you for along time passing from one place to another; I know the reasons for it as publicly assigned, and perhaps I know them badly, because they may be false. A fancy has taken me to inform you, that I have an estate sixty werstes distant from Petersbourg, which makes near ten German leagues. The air is wholesome, and the water admirable. The little hills, which surround divers lakes, form agreeable walks, very proper for contemplation; the inhabitants understand neither English nor French, and still less Greek and Latin: The parson knows neither how to dispute nor preach: his flock, in making the sign of the cross sincerely believe it to be all that is necessary. Well, Sir, if ever this place should suit your taste, you may come and reside there: You shall there have all necessaries, if you please; if not, you may live by hunting and fishing. If you would have any person to converse with, for amusement, you may: But above all, you shall not be under the least restraint or obligation to any one. Further, all public knowledge of this place of residence (if you desire it) shall be likewise avoided; and in this last case, you will do well, in my opinion, if you can bear the sea, to make your passage by water:—Thus the inquisitive will trouble you less on the way than by land. This, Sir, is what I thought myself in justice bound to write to you, in gratitude for the instructions which I have drawn from your books, though they may not have been written for me. I am, &c.

*Mr. Rousseau's Answer.*

**Y**OU represent yourself, my lord, as given to singularities, and it is indeed one to be obliging without views of interest, and still a much greater to be so at the remotest distance, to a person who is a perfect stranger. Your kind proposals, the manner in which you make them, and your description of the place of resi-

dence which you offer me, would certainly be sufficient to draw me there, if I were less infirm, more alert, somewhat younger, and your country a little nearer the sun. I should be afraid also, that on seeing the person whom you now honour with your invitation, you might feel some regret. You might expect a man of letters, a fine speaker, who would repay your generous hospitality with wit and elegant expressions; but you would find only a very plain innocent sort of man, whom his taste of life and misfortunes have rendered very solitary, and whose only amusement is to be studying simples the whole day, and who finds in his commerce with plants that peace so delightful to his soul, which mankind have robbed him of. I will not go then, Sir, to reside at your house, but I will always remember with gratitude the offer you have made me of it; and I shall sometimes regret the not being there to cultivate the goodness and friendship of the master. Be pleased to accept, my lord, I pray, my most humble thanks, and very sincere salutations.

*To the AUTHOR of the LONDON  
MAGAZINE.*

S I R,

**M**R. Walker's answer in the last month's Magazine to my question proposed in the Magazine for May has, I assure, you not a little surprised me. He supposes £.447 1083 (which is only the present worth of the estate for the time before it commences) to be the real value of the estate in reversion; but 'tis quite inconsistent with reason that it can be so, and as I cannot think the nature of the question will admit of different solutions, if Mr. Walker will but give himself the trouble of a second consideration, I dare say he will soon discover the oversight he has made, and also find the value, as Mr. Brownell has, to be £.512 1625.—Was the estate to fall immediately into the purchaser's hand as soon as purchased, and then to continue but for 16 years, his answer would undoubtedly be right, but as it does not come to hand till the expiration of that time after the purchasing, and is then to continue for ever, his answer cannot but be deemed wrong.—The annual income of 38 l. 7 s. 5 d. if to be had in possession



possession as soon as purchased, and to continue for ever, is *per* the theorem

$\frac{u}{r-i}$  found worth 959 l. 2708, but as payment is required 16 years before the time of commencement, certainly the purchaser must be allowed interest for his money during that term; and if so, nothing remains but to find a principal which in 16 years at the given rate would amount to 959.2708. This principal *per* theorem  $\frac{a}{r-i}$  is found to be 512.1625, and therefore consequently 447.1083 l. can be no other than the interest of that principal for 16 years, or (as I have said above) the present value of the estate for the time before it commences.

I am, Sir,

Your very humble servant.

Bridgwater, Aug. 12. J. WEATHERDON.

*A Hepatitis, with unfavourable Symptoms, treated by Robert Smith, Surgeon at Edinburgh, now at Leicester.*

[Read before the Royal Society, April 24, 1766.]

**M**R S. Morton, aged 26 of a spare habit and a small size, in the summer of the year 1750, frequently complained of a pain in her right side. About the middle of July, the same year, a violent vomiting and pain in her stomach introduced an acute fever accompanied with a constant deep-seated pain in the right side, under the costæ nothæ, a little lower than where the usual pleuritic symptom in either side is generally felt.

Copious bleedings to sixty ounces, and upwards, with a vesicatory on the affected part, and pectoral medicines internally, afforded some temporal relief.

July 27th, Upon the account of an intolerable pain at her stomach, a very uncommon uneasiness, and gripings in her belly, a medicine was exhibited, composed of pulv. stann. coralin, &c. and the day following, she voided by stool a large annular worm, about half an inch broad, in length six yards and a half.

August 1st, This day, upon examination, was discovered a considerable tumor, suspected, from its situation, and previous symptoms, to be formed

in the anterior part of the liver, of an oblong figure, and extended its longest diameter across the epigastrium about seven inches.

The patient, by this time, greatly debilitated by the large evacuations and fever, which still existed, became so low and dispirited, that she had given over all thoughts of recovery, her husband and relations being of the same opinion. To Dr. J. Dundas, an eminent physician, who had occasionally attended, I proposed making an incision into the tumor; though the event, under the present circumstances, had but an indifferent aspect. This proposal was, however, approved of by the doctor, our patient, and her relations, under the following terms, viz. to have the opinion of the principal surgeon or surgeons in that city on the expediency of the operation, in order that, should the experiment prove unsuccessful, there might be no blame imputed afterwards.

Strong suppuratives, in the form of cataplasms, were now used, whereby the tumor became more prominent in two days; a very deep fluctuation being felt, a large caustic was applied on the most depending posterior side, thereby to avoid hurting the stomach or its appendages by an incision, which was made several hours after, from whence issued a copious discharge, at first purulent, at last glutinous, resembling the white of an egg: no adhesion to the peritoneum could be felt, though accurately tryed all round with the finger.

Great attention and care were used in the proper applications, bandage, &c. particularly in the posture of the patient; ivory and silver flat cannulas, kept in the aperture, were materially beneficial, as well for the conveyance of balsamic injections, as to facilitate the exit of the putrid contents. The 3d night after the operation, she turned delirious; this symptom, with an increased fever and excessive cough, afforded little or no hopes of a recovery, the more especially, as the discharge was now turned excessively thin, of a dusky colour and very foetid: for these reasons, I dressed her twice a day, throwing in large quantities of a warm injection, composed of a decoct. ficuum, and rad. alth. wherein was dissolved bals. capiv. to which was added, when the



the fever abated, some calomel ppt. In the mean time medicines internally to allay her fever and cough, were not neglected; and she afterwards took daily, as her stomach and other symptoms would admit, a light infusion of cort. peruv.

By these means strictly followed, about the 21st day from that of the incision, a laudable pus was obtained; but on the 23d, a thin sanious discharge in great quantities burst out, worse than the former, and extremely foetid.

Towards the end of the month, it began once more to assume a benign aspect, but broke out a 3d and 4th time, on the 1st and 15th of September, every time the discharge growing more and more acrid, so as to excoriate and inflame the external parts; notwithstanding these threatnings, by a close perseverance in the forementioned method, at the end of ten weeks, a callous cicatrix was obtained upon the external wound, and the recovery compleated soon after by the use of a few alterative mercurial pills.

The woman is still alive, now (1766) in London, and enjoys a middling state of health; only has been liable to complaints of gripes and indigestion, every three, four or five months. Her last complaint was generally relieved by a few saponaceous pills.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

ROBERT SMITH.

Leicester, Feb. 19, 1766.

*An Account of a successful Operation for the Hydrops Pectoris, by William Moreland, Surgeon at Greenwich; communicated by W. Watson, M. D. F. R. S.*

[Read before the Royal Society, Dec. 18, 1766.]

**A**S very few instances are to be met with in medical or chirurgical writers, of the successful opening of the thorax in the dropsy of the breast; the following person's case, who was preserved by it in the most imminent danger of death, may encourage others under similar circumstances to perform the operation, which has hitherto been very rarely attempted.

Anne Harmsworth of Crooms Hill, Greenwich, of a thin, hectic habit of body, and subject to desfluxions on the Sept. 1767.

breast, about the latter end of the year 1760 complained of a smart, shooting pain in her right side, which somewhat affected her breast. Her evacuations by stool and urine were by no means deficient, nor was there any remarkable appearance on the part affected. A blister was applied, and oily medicines given, which relieved her in a few days, yet not so intirely but that she had returns of the pain at different times, though not sufficient to make her apply for advice, till November 1762, when she was seized with a much greater degree of the same kind of pain, attended with difficulty of respiration, a sense of weight on the diaphragm, and a quick pulse, with a little more heat than usual.

On the 18th of December, I saw her for the first time, with Mr. Mills, a surgeon at Greenwich, when she related to me the above complaints, now much augmented, having a sense of fulness in that side (which was ready to burst, as she termed it) and an evident fluctuation in the right cavity of the thorax. But her left side was free from complaint. She made a very little urine, and that limpid. The expectorant medicines (blister and cathartic) were administered without the least relief; her symptoms gradually increasing.

On the 1st of January 1763, she could breathe in no other situation than that of the thorax brought forward to the knees, in which posture she continued till the 30th of January, when finding the ribs elevated exceedingly, and the right side of the thorax uniformly distended, with every other reason tending to confirm the notion of a fluid's being lodged there: we, in company with Mr. William Sharp (whose opinion we had, this day, requested) proposed the operation to her, which the present pressure of her disease and the little probability of her living long in that state, determined her to consent to.

I, then, in presence of Mr. William Sharp, surgeon to St. Bartholemew's, and Mr. Mills, made an incision, about four inches long, between the sixth and seventh ribs, (reckoning upwards) and about half way between the spine and sternum into the cavity of the thorax, and discharged from thence seven pints of limpid serum. Immediately the difficulty of breathing was removed



removed, but a faintness succeeding seemed to endanger her for a short time, occasioned more by the sudden removal of the pressure from the lungs, than any other inconvenience from the operation, the loss of blood being very inconsiderable.

From this time to the next morning the urine was secreted and discharged to the quantity of three pints more than she had drank. On the first dressing, the next day, there issued about a spoonful of serum, but none afterwards: and though she remained weak and faint for several days, yet she had no other inconvenience, from the time of the operation to that of the cicatrization of the wound, which was compleated in less than a month; the wound having been dressed superficially the whole time.

It may be remarked, that, though, at the time of the operation, she was two months gone with child, she nevertheless compleated her pregnancy, and is now in as good a state as she had enjoyed for many years before.

*To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.*

S I R,

**Y**OUR correspondent Y. Z's letter, in May, has occasioned much conversation among those who imagine they know the person whom he calls Symondsios Barberides. (See p. 225.) Some enjoy the dear abuse, and some detest it. Curiosity induced me to enquire whether there is such a man really in being. And after very great diligence, trouble, and expence, I have discovered that a gentleman, in name and circumstances, something similar, did some years since reside in a northern borough, but is now no more, and that his memory is held in the highest veneration by all his flock, who lament his loss in the most pathetic expressions of woe. As his character was in the highest degree amiable, I think myself bound by the love of truth to obviate any prejudice against it, which Y. Z. may have injected, and to expose to just contempt the slander and malice of that writer, by making the world acquainted with it. I shall do this with the greater pleasure, because it will give me an opportunity of recommending some

of the principal excellencies of a clergyman and magistrate.—He was blessed with all the accomplishments of a person designed by nature to shine as an orator. His person and air noble and commanding, his eye penetrating, his memory extensive, his voice musical, his ear amazingly nice, his conceptions just and quick. These natural endowments he had cultivated with the greatest care. He read, thought, and wrote much; and had such an entire mastery of all arts and sciences, that he could speak with equal ease and justness upon each of them. When he performed his duty in the church, you would think every hearer an exact copy of the image of silence or attention. Instead of hurrying over the prayers in that slovenly way which is too common among his brethren, he gave every sentence of these excellent compositions its true force and energy by an exact propriety of pronounciation. Instead of looking at his watch every minute (which many do as if they thought their work tedious and troublesome) instead of turning his eyes, head, and body to see how such an one was dressed, &c. (by which just offence is too often given) he with the spirit of true devotion kept his eyes and his thoughts constantly fixed on the great object of his prayers. It was impossible to hear and see him without being most sensibly struck with the beauty of holiness, and growing in some degree devout in sympathy. When he ascended the pulpit, how was every soul wrapt up in expectation! Not a sound to be heard! It was as if the general pulse of life stood still!—How just this expectation; how well gratified by the most excellent reasoning, most rational and pathetic exhortations, delivered in the most musical enchanting tone of voice, and with the most becoming and striking action?—

With respect to all kinds of external decency in forms concerning the church, he was as exact as he could be without appearing to be enthusiastic or fanatical. He found a custom of reading prayers every day in his church which greatly confined him: and altho' he thought it not essential, and observed only a few decrepid old people attending, yet because weak people should not be offended, or lose their veneration



veneration for the public worship, he scrupulously continued it. He observed, for some time, with the greatest concern, a vast indecency in the behaviour of many idle people at weddings and funerals: his zeal could not bear such an abuse of God's house. He reasoned, remonstrated, used every gentle method to put a stop to it, and, at last, was forced to have recourse to the remedy prescribed by canon. By these means his whole flock became a striking pattern of decent, orderly behaviour, with respect to the externals of religion.—His example tended no less to promote true inward piety. His charity, justice, sobriety, chastity, were striking. In meekness and condescension he was particularly remarkable. The meanest of his flock might always ask any favour of him, or call him out to duty at any season, or in any weather, without fear of being scolded at or abused, as is too customary among many, who like not to have their ease and indolence interrupted by unnecessary calls to unprofitable parts of duty, such as naming weak children, and visiting the sick---. He received all with the greatest civility and condescension. Many writers have, with just satire, exposed the haughtiness with which clergymen of fortune are often apt to treat their inferior brethren. Truly excellent in this point was the behaviour of Sym. B——. He esteemed and treated all the clergy as servants of Christ, and as his brethren, and was always ready and desirous to promote their interest; so far was he from envying their good fortune (as many are apt to do) that he took the highest pleasure in every instance of it. To his own curates and lecturers, he was a father---was always happy in seeing them at his table, from which they never rose without being either wiser, or better, from his conversation. They had free access to his noble library, which he had furnished with the most valuable authors, and (had) the benefit of his advice in the use of them. As he knew much of men, manners, and opinions, he could inform them where they were liable to be attacked by deists and profligates, and with what arguments; and furnished them with arms defensive and offen-

sive. He allowed them the highest salaries known, and when any prospect of advantage appeared by the interest of the borough, he was the first to sign and promote a recommendation for them. It was the custom of that place, when the vicar was absent, that the officiating clergyman should keep all the surplice fees which he received. In this he shewed a most excellent delicacy. If, at any time, he had desired his lecturer, or curate, to do his duty, and found that some very profitable part was to be performed just at the time he had proposed to return---he has postponed his return lest there should be room to think he hastened back for the fees.

As a magistrate he was a highly useful member of society. His care and vigilance extended to all kinds of immoralities. Drunkenness and profane swearing, the common vices of boroughs, were forced to lurk in corners. For the sake of order he held quarterly courts, during his mayoralty, at a great expence, and did such strict justice to all presentments, that nuisances of every kind were effectually removed. In the most critical times, his impartiality and love of justice prevailed over all borough connections. He would punish an offending vote of either party, even the hour before an election. You'll be of opinion, that his statue ought to be erected, for his refusing to subvert the constitution of the borough, by joining in striking off legal votes, and arbitrarily putting others in their places. His observations on this point are instructive. "You tell me, my l---d, says he, that this scheme will only just serve a present purpose, and can by no means affect the old system. You must pardon me for being of another opinion. I've observed, that most changes in government arise from concessions in things seemingly unessential. A precedent of an alteration to serve a private turn is bad, and may serve to usher in, and justify, unforeseen alterations. The present affair seems to be the crisis on which the liberty, or slavery, of our borough depends. I've known many instances, where great men have got the whole power into their hands by steps far less perceptible than this. If I should now agree---what security



have I that all my friends won't be struck off to serve the next turn, or that any will be suffered to enjoy their privilege besides your own tenants, officers, pensioners? You promise us now indeed great things---but at the next turn we must do as we are bid, or expect to be served, as we are now desired to serve others. I can't help being struck with Shakespeare's thought of the engineer hoisted on his own petard, and thinking with Phalaris *nec lex est justior ulla mortis artifices arte perire sua*. My mind sadly forbodes, that as soon as you have power, you'll despise and throw off such traytors as you try now to make us, and look out for honest men." He said much more to the same purpose, and something of the borough necessarily falling into ministerial hands, and slavery, dependency, &c.

Such, sir, is the character of that excellent man. And now what must we think of Y. Z's saying that as a gentleman he is below contempt, and as a clergyman an object of horror and indignation? I should think myself justifiable, if I supposed the author to be either a deist who would wound religion through the sides of its most excellent minister; or a profligate, who had smarted under his justice, or a candidate whom his integrity had disappointed, or some worthless animal of his own order, who envied a reputation he could not attain to. But I won't follow his steps, and impose upon the reader scurrility for honest plain dealing. To shew my impartiality, I like the satirical spirit with which he attacks borough-jobbing in general, and heartily wish he had kept clear of private abuse.... The paragraph in which he gives the history of Sym. B. contains some truth, but much disguised; every circumstance in his favour concealed or thrown into shade; every thing that might be construed to his disadvantage aggravated, and set in the strongest light. Could the readers but know, that though Steph. was the first, yet Milordus was the greatest, friend and benefactor, they would view Y. Z's piece in a different light from what he designed they should. His first speech, viz. "Milordus I must have, &c." is

not in character---his second, containing his doleful complaints, is unnatural and absurd. I should be glad to know how a cur driven close into a corner can sneak backward any farther, unless---through the wall. In his dialogue with Steph. there is no decorum of character observed, for as he was a man of exquisite humour and fine turn in conversation, he could not speak so weakly as he is made to do.---Y. Z. talks of exciting examples from scripture---perhaps here is an erratum---for citing. I suppose he thought his flourishing upon the Latin names smart:---who can think so besides himself? If he meant Barberides as a reproach---it might well be retorted---that if *he* had been a barber's son, he certainly would never have risen higher than his father. Can he prove that Sym. B. ever took a bribe, or encouraged perjury by word or deed? It would be very easy to expose his whole composition---but I shall only observe, in short, that he aims in some parts at Shandean wit---and then he falls into the bathos itself: when he avoids that, he is at best very insipid; every candid reader will, no doubt, allow that there is in the composition far more scurrility, ill-nature, and falshood, than wit, humour, or sense. As you were the innocent means of spreading this piece, which was read with such ill-natured eagerness where the characters are known, that one person, who disposes the Magazine, assured me, he might have sold an hundred in twenty-four hours---I hope your known impartiality, love of truth, and humanity, will induce you to publish this antidote.

Your, &c.

VERITAS REVERSA,

P. S. I return Dr. Cook, and you, my hearty thanks, for the prescription you have favoured the publick with (see p. 308). Before I saw it I had it in my thoughts, to beg the favour of the advice of that benevolent gentleman, or some of your medical readers, with respect to the treatment of my child, and shall now be made very happy by being satisfied in one or two particulars.

1. Supposing a child has gripes, green stools, and a little fever; and at same



the same time has pimples on his skin, such as the nurses call a rash;—could one venture to remove the gripes by anti-acids and purges? I observe, Harris attacks these disorders in that method, unless the small-pox, measles, or scarlet fever, appear; and says, that pimples are a sign of a prevailing acid. Van Swieten ascribes them sometimes to some vicious humour within, and says, they vanish upon removing that humour. I have supposed in this case a little fever.——What if there is none?

2. How should one exactly distinguish a common rash from small-pox, measles, scarlet fever, at the first appearance?

3. If an opening medicine is not allowed in case above—What must one have recourse to?

4. I beg, Dr. Cook's pardon, for asking him, whether the warm carminative oil is perfectly safe in very small children. This query proceeds from tenderness and ignorance.

These questions are, I know, very crude, but I conceive a master can see their drift and digest them.

Does the frequent repetition of magnesia, or any opening physick tend to weaken the constitution of children? are alkaline purges better than plain manna?

Is it likely, that testacea and rhubarb given in Harris's method should bring on a dysentery?

A few plain observations, on such points as these, sent over the kingdom, in your most extensive Magazine, would, I am certain, be of infinite use, not only to parents, but to many country practitioners, who seem very much at a loss in infants disorders.

*A Narrative of the many horrid Cruelties inflicted by Elizabeth Brownrigg upon the Body of Mary Clifford, deceased, and for which the said Elizabeth Brownrigg received Sentence of Death, Saturday the 12th September, and was executed for the same on Monday the 14th, at Tyburn. By Mr. Wingrave, one of the Constables of the Ward of Farringdon Without.*

**ELIZABETH BROWNRIGG**, wife of James Brownrigg, of Flower-de-luce-court, in Fleet-street, house-

painter, was, at the time of her execution, about forty-seven years of age. These people, it seems, have been married about twenty years, have always lived together upon good terms, and have had fifteen children; three of them are now living, and to these she has always been a tender and affectionate mother.

At the time of their marriage she lived a servant in the family of one Mr. R—— in Prescot-street, Goodman's-fields, and Brownrigg served his time to a plaisterer and painter in the same neighbourhood.

After their marriage they settled at Greenwich in Kent, where he carried on the business of a painter, and continued about five years; the remaining fifteen years they have lived in London. For some time past, Mrs. Brownrigg has practised midwifery, which she learnt under Dr. K——y, and was always thought to have acted in that capacity with equal skill and success; and about two years past she was appointed by the overseers of the parish of St. Dunstan's in the West, to act as midwife to the poor women of their workhouse.

It appears to be about four years since Brownrigg came to live in the house in Flower-de-luce-court, where these horrid barbarities have been committed; and that he continued to carry on his business there with credit and advantage, till his commitment to the Compter.

Many of the above circumstances were communicated to me by Mrs. Brownrigg herself, in the course of several conversations I had with her before her trial; and others of greater importance she might certainly have communicated, and which indeed I expected she would have done, but as she did not seem directly to lead to them herself, I was unwilling to urge her.

Notwithstanding the many reports that have been spread, with a view to make it be believed, that these people have had a great number of apprentice girls, all of whom they have treated with equal cruelty, yet after the most diligent enquiry it does not appear that they have had any more than three. The first of these was Mary Mitchel, who was bound to Brownrigg by the overseers



overseers of the poor of White-friars precinct, some day in the month of February, 1765.

It is natural to infer that this girl experienced a great deal of hard treatment from these people, though sometimes indulged with going abroad; for after she had been there about twelve months she ran away; however she was met with in the street by the youngest son the same day, and by him brought back to his father. Till this happened, it does not appear that the girl was ever tied up and whipped naked; but now these cruelties were frequently inflicted, and she was from thence forward never suffered to stir out of doors.

Mrs. Brownrigg, who took women into her house to lye-in privately, had at one time a French woman there, to whom Mary Mitchell related her sufferings, but at the same time gave her a charge of secrecy, lest she should be punished for revealing them. This Frenchwoman, however, soon after having a misunderstanding with Mrs. Brownrigg, could not forbear reproaching her with her barbarities; upon which this horrid woman instantly flew to the girl, and thrusting a pair of scissars which she had in her hands into her mouth, cut her tongue in two places.

Another circumstance of unexampled cruelty, which this girl imputes to her mistress, is the following---On the day she was discovered, it was observed by some one present, that her eyes appeared very red, and much blood-shot, and it being asked what occasioned them to look so, she answered that her mistress would sometimes come to her, and fixing a hand upon either cheek, would draw them down her face with so much force as to occasion the blood to start from her eyes.

It is no wonder that a consciousness of these horrid cruelties, and a reflection upon the consequences of their being known, should induce those people to use all their art to keep her hid from every eye. Upon one occasion, however, it was thought proper (after tutoring the girl, at the peril of the severest punishment, what answer to make, and what behaviour to follow) to let her see her mother, who had called for that purpose.

The mother asked her how she did? She answered, very well---Are you well used?---Very well---Do you like your master and mistress?---Very well---.

And then to put an end to all further questions, and to prevent, if possible, the mother from coming there again, the girl added, as she had been directed, that she was a bad woman, and that she never desired to see her face any more; which the woman resenting, never called again.

The second apprentice was Mary Jones, who, I find by the books kept at the foundling hospital, was received April the 6th, 1751, and was bound out by that corporation, to James Brownrigg, on the 15th of May, 1765. This child could not have continued with Brownrigg but little more than two months, because, on the 24th of July, 1765, the following order was entered in the books of the hospital.

“Ordered, that Mr. Plumptre, the hospital solicitor, do write to James Brownrigg, a painter in Fetter-lane, who had the child Mary Jones apprenticed to him by this corporation, and acquaint him, that if he does not forthwith make satisfaction for the abuse of the said child, that this corporation will prosecute him with the utmost severity.”

This order was read, approved, and witnessed, on the above mentioned 24th of July, 1765; but whether any, or what steps were taken in consequence of it, I have not learned.

The abuse, however, which induced this girl to run away from Brownrigg's, and which occasioned the above order, was frequent and severe whippings, by Mrs. Brownrigg, in which the girl says her husband James Brownrigg, oftentimes assisted.

The manner in which these cruelties were performed upon Mary Jones being different from that which she afterwards followed in those which she exercised towards Mary Clifford, it deserves a particular relation.

She used to lay down two chairs on the kitchen floor, in such a manner as that one might support the other; and then with the help of her husband, fastened the girl upon the backs of them, sometimes naked, and some-



times with her cloaths on; and when the latter was the case, she pulled them over her head, and whipped her till her fatigue had exhausted her insatiable fury.

At other times, particularly when the girl had been washing any of the rooms, or stairs, she has found fault with her work, and taking her up in her arms, repeatedly dipped her over head and ears in the pail of water that stood by.

By these cruel operations the girl received many hurts in all parts of her body, and more particularly in her neck and shoulders, from the edges and bale of the pail; and not content with these, she used to terrify her with threats of drowning, and to call upon Mary Mitchell to fill her a tub of water for that purpose.

In short, so many and grievous were the sufferings of this poor creature, that she determined to run away as soon as ever opportunity offered.

Brownrigg and his wife used to lie in a room even with the shop, and the girl in an hole under a dresser in the same room, facing the feet of their bed; and on a Sunday morning, as she lay deploring her miserable condition, and almost ready to die by the severity of her past, and apprehension of new, sufferings, she saw the key of the shop door hanging against a post, and finding that her master and mistress were both fast asleep, she got up immediately, and gave herself that liberty, which, from her peculiar circumstances, it was almost impossible she could ever have received from other hands.

She was a considerable time, however before she reached the Foundling Hospital, the only home she had, for not readily knowing her way, she made enquiries of almost every person she saw till at last she met a man who conducted her to the gate, and she instantly obtained admission.

Mary Clifford, the unhappy victim of this woman's infernal cruelty, was the third apprentice, and she was bound out by the overseers of White-fryars precinct, to James Brownrigg, on the 18th day of February, 1766; at which time her mother-in-law, who

was the only friend she had, was gone into the country. Upon making enquiry after her daughter, when she came to town, she was informed of the above circumstance, and thereupon she immediately went to Brownrigg's, in expectation of seeing the girl, but was told by him that no such person was there\*. The woman alarmed at the denial, employed several persons, at different times, to make the like enquiry, but to no manner of purpose, for they were all told that there was no such girl there. Her uneasiness being thus greatly encreased by the answers which she and her friends received from Brownrigg, she determined to apply to the overseers of White Fryars precinct, to know what was become of her daughter; and they confirmed the intelligence which she had before received from others, and told her that she was bound apprentice to Brownrigg. She then took a friend with her, and went again to the house, acquainted him with what the overseers said, insisted on seeing her daughter, and declared that she would not stir from the house till he had produced her. Brownrigg now told her that she was gone into the country; upon which the mother asked when she would be in town? He answered she would come when he sent for her, and withal told her she was a bad woman, and her daughter did not want to see her; and that if she did not immediately go about her business, he should send for a constable who should take her away. Brownrigg's next door neighbour, Mrs. Deacon, having frequently seen this woman go to his house, and now hearing words pass between them, suspected that there was something more than ordinary in the matter, and therefore, when the woman came out from Brownrigg's, Mrs. Deacon called her in, and was informed of all that had passed. Mrs. Deacon told her, that she and her family had frequently heard moanings and groans issue from Brownrigg's house, and that she suspected the apprentices were cruelly used; she promised, however, that she would use her utmost endeavours to discover the

\* It has lately come to my knowledge, that immediately after this woman's application, Mrs. Brownrigg went to her opposite neighbour, and requested her, if any one enquired whether she had any apprentice girls, to say that she had none.



truth of her suspicions, and desired the woman to let her know where to send to her, in case any thing came to light.

About this time Brownrigg's business called him to Hampstead, where he was concerned in the sale of a person's effects, among which was a hog, but the purchaser not fetching it away according to the conditions of the sale, Brownrigg agreed to take it himself, and accordingly had it brought to his house in Flower-de-luce-court. This hog was kept in a covered yard, to which there was a sky-light, and this it was found necessary to open, in order to let out the disagreeable smell occasioned by keeping the animal in so close a place. The taking away the skylight, gave Mr. Deacon's family an opportunity of seeing what passed in Brownrigg's yard, which they could not before do on account of the quantity of dirt with which it was covered. Mr. Deacon as soon as it was known that the sky light was removed, gave orders to his people to be on the watch, and to endeavour, if possible, to discover the girls. On Monday August the 3d, Mr. Deacon's maid servant discovered, out of a two pair of stairs window, one of the girls stooping down, and was greatly shocked at the appearance she made; the girl called up her mistress, who was also much affected by the wretched spectacle: Mrs. Deacon called in several neighbours, and her men-servants, who all saw her; after which the men went down to the one pair of stairs room, and got out upon the leads, when they called out to the girl, and threw some pieces of dirt at her in order to induce her to speak to them, but this she was not able to do, though the effort she made produced from her a hollow disagreeable kind of noise. Mrs. Deacon, however, immediately sent for the girl's mother, but she being gone out to a day's work, could not be found till late at night. The next day she went to Brownrigg's, and insisted upon seeing her daughter; Brownrigg peremptorily refused her; whereupon the woman applied directly to the overseers who bound the girl apprentice, and informed them both of the discovery which Mrs. Deacon and her family had made, and of the denial which she herself had received from Brownrigg, on her application to see the girl. The overseers instantly set out with her to go to Brownrigg's, but thought proper first to call upon Mr. Grundy, one of the overseers of St. Dunstan's in the West, in order to consult with him upon the proper measures to be taken. They determined to go together to Brownrigg's, and to demand a sight of the girl, and in case of his refusing to produce her, to send for a constable to search the house.

They accordingly set out together, and when they got to Brownrigg's house, they asked him to let them see Mary Clifford, to which he answered, he knew no such person,

but if they meant Mary (meaning Mary Mitchell, for the two girls being both named Mary, they used to call Clifford by the name of Nan) they might see her if they pleased. This was a manifest evasion, and artfully calculated not only to put a stop to the present, but to all future enquiries about Mary Clifford, whom his conscience must tell him was become an object not proper to be viewed by human eyes, and whose appearance would certainly produce a scrutiny that would be dangerous to him and his family.—The girl was accordingly produced, and there being present upon this occasion one of the persons who was overseer of White-Fryars precinct at the same time she was bound out apprentice, he asked her if she was well treated, and how she liked her master and mistress, and to these questions the girl replied, very well. He then enquired of her where Mary Clifford was, and how she was used, to which she answered, she was gone to Stanstead in Hertfordshire, and that she was used as well as herself.

The girl all this time stood at some distance from them, which induced Mr. Grundy to go to her and lead her farther into the room, by which he discovered that her cap was bloody; he asked what was the matter with her head? She answered, nothing Sir, and Brownrigg said she had got a scalded head: on taking off her cap however, her head was found to be cut in many places, and on lifting up her handkerchief her neck and shoulders appeared full of scabs, and it was discovered that she had no shift on. She was then brought out into the court, and shewed to the people who had gathered about the house, and the moment Mr. Deacon's boy and maid looked at her they declared that she was not the same girl whom they saw through the sky-light hole, which Mary Mitchell confirmed by saying, she had just before parted with Mary Clifford upon the garret stairs. They immediately returned in, and charged Brownrigg with secreting the other girl, which he peremptorily denied, declaring she was gone into the country, in opposition to the united declarations of the girl and Mr. Deacon's servants. Mr. Grundy then sent for a constable, and the house was searched several times, but without discovering the girl. Notwithstanding this disappointment, Mr. Grundy declared his resolution of taking Mary Mitchell away and leaving her at the workhouse, which Brownrigg insisted he should not do, for the girl was his apprentice, and it should be at his peril if he attempted to remove her. Mr. Grundy, however, regardless of his threats, determined he would not leave her to be again exposed to such cruelty and inhumanity as she had apparently experienced, and therefore carried her to the workhouse, and ordered proper care to be taken of her.

When they came to take off her leathern bodice





*Elizabeth Brownrigg, Executed Sept. 14. 1767. for <sup>r</sup> Murder  
of Mary Clifford.*







bedice, it stuck so fast to her wounds, that the poor creature cried out in a most terrible manner; but on soothing her, and promising that she should never more return to her master and mistress, she began to give some account of the shocking treatment which she and Mary Clifford met with; and at the same time, in the most positive manner, repeated her assurances to Mr. Grundy, that the moment before she herself had been introduced to him at Brownrigg's house, she parted with Mary Clifford upon the garret stairs.

Neither Mr. Grundy nor any other person who was present, notwithstanding the former unsuccessful search, could resist giving credit to the girl's declaration; and, therefore, with proper assistance, returned to Brownrigg's house. Brownrigg, who highly resented their behaviour, and who had many words with Mr. Grundy, sent for a lawyer, who on his arrival immediately drew up a form in writing, demanding by what authority they had entered the house, and threatening them with a prosecution, if they did not instantly quit it.

Mr. Grundy, however, was not to be intimidated by threatnings; he could not doubt but the information he received from Mr. Deacon's servant, confirmed as it was by the girl's declaration, would inevitably lead to the discovery of the unhappy object they were in pursuit of. Brownrigg, who still persisted that the girl was at Stanstead in Hertfordshire, was taken into custody, and a coach sent for to carry him to the Compter. He now saw that it was in vain to oppose himself any longer to the resolution with which Mr. Grundy and the rest were pursuing their purpose; and therefore he promised, that if the coach was discharged and himself set at liberty he would produce the girl in half an hour: this proposal was agreed to, and from a circumstance which happened, it is supposed that this time was employed in furnishing the girl with something to put on, particularly a pair of shoes: for it was observed by several persons present, that the shoes she had on when produced were seen before in the hands of the son John Brownrigg.

At length, however, Mary Clifford, (who, I have been since informed, was secreted in a cupboard under the beaufet in the dining-room) was brought in by the eldest son in obedience to his father's orders.

No words can so powerfully describe the shocking appearance which this miserable object made, as the silent woe with which every person present was struck at the sight of her, and the execrations which instantly followed against those who had reduced her to such a miserable condition. She was taken to the workhouse and an apothecary summoned to attend her, who pronounced her in danger, and ordered her to be stripped and put to bed. Upon inspection she was found

full of wounds from head to foot, which were dressed as soon as possible, though without any hope of her recovery. Brownrigg, in the mean time, was carried to Woodstreet Compter, in order to be taken before a magistrate the next day; and Mrs. Brownrigg, (who was seen in the house when the women and overseers first came there) conscious of her own guilt, made her escape as soon as the alarm was given; she was afterwards followed by her eldest son, who took with him some wearing-apparel, her gold watch, and some money.

Brownrigg was carried before Alderman Crosby at Guildhall, and both the girls were also brought there to be examined, touching the cruel treatment they had undergone, and the persons who had been guilty of inflicting it. Mary Clifford was carried in a chair, but in a very weak condition; she was first examined; but all she could say was, yes and no, and that in a manner scarcely to be understood. The Alderman then proceeded to the examination of Mary Mitchell, who deposed, that her mistress had frequently tied them both up, naked, with their arms across, to a staple which she had caused to be fixed for that purpose, and whipped them in the most cruel manner, for trifling offences; that on the Friday before, Mary Clifford was tied up in the manner above described, and whipped six times, and herself twice: that on the Sunday before, they were locked up in a dark place under the cellar stairs, where they had frequently been put before, and each had a piece of bread given to her, but nothing to drink, not even water; and that her master had sometimes struck, but never whipped them, though he knew of his wife's cruel behaviour.

The apothecary, who attended her at the workhouse, declared, that the wounds which she had received by whipping, were so bad, for want of dressing, that her shift stuck to them, and that they appeared as if cut with a knife; that scarce any part of her body was free, and that her head and face were much wounded. He also declared it as his opinion, that the loss of her speech was occasioned by some hurt in the glands of her neck. After this examination was over, the girls were both sent by the alderman to St. Bartholomew's hospital; Brownrigg was ordered back to Woodstreet Compter for farther examination, and a warrant granted to apprehend Elizabeth Brownrigg.

About this time (the time when the coroner's inquest was taken, and the parish reward increased) intelligence was given that Mrs. Brownrigg and her son had taken places in the Dover stage by the names of Hartley, and this has been since found to be true, though they did not think it safe for them to take that journey, and therefore lost the earnest they had been obliged to pay. It was also afterwards known that they had taken



an hackney-coach in Jewin-street, which set them down in East Smithfield, and that they took a lodging in a bye-street near Nightingale-lane, where they lived on bread and water (being afraid, as she informed me, to stir out to purchase other food) till Tuesday the 4th, when they went away. In Ragg fair they purchased some apparel, lest the description given in the advertisement of what they wore should produce a discovery.

Their fears by this time were become so strong that the smallest circumstances alarmed them. They took a coach which carried them to —, and the coachman happening to drive down Fetter lane, they were so terrified, that they could scarcely support themselves. That night they lodged at —, and the next day they took a lodging at Mr. Dunbar's, who keeps a chandler's shop in Wandsworth, where they continued till Sunday the 19th, when they were taken.

On Saturday the 15th of August, three days after Mrs. Brownrigg and her son had been at Wandsworth, Mr. Dunbar met with a news-paper wherein he read the advertisement. From a concurrence of many circumstances, it immediately struck him, that his lodgers were the persons described, and he determined, after he had imparted his suspicions to his wife, to go to town the next day, and give information against them. Accordingly, he came to town in the morning, but Mr. Owen (the church-warden) being at church, he went thither, and desired him to be called into the vestry to him, where, he gave such an account of his lodgers, as left little room to doubt that they were Elizabeth and John Brownrigg.

Every necessary precaution was taken to proceed in this business with certainty, secrecy, and dispatch. Mr. Owen immediately sent to Mr. Deacon, who had been their next door neighbour in Flower-de-luce court near two years, and consequently was well acquainted with their persons, and asked the favour of him to accompany the constable to Wandsworth, which he readily agreed to do: and then Mr. Owen sent for me to come to Mr. Deacon's house.

Mr. Deacon and I set out without losing a moment's time, and as we went along made such enquiries and obtained such directions and information from Mr. Dunbar as we judged might be necessary for our conduct; for Mr. Dunbar did not go with us, but chose rather to wait at his sister's, who lives at the same place near the water side, till he knew whether his lodgers were the people we wanted. When we got to the house, I went directly to the room, and Mr. Deacon followed, at some distance. I was not acquainted with

their persons, and the manner in which they were dressed was so different from any I had ever heard described, that I was about to make an apology for my abrupt intrusion, and to leave the room; but Mr. Deacon then coming in, he assured me they were the people I wanted. I then asked them, pointing to Mr. Deacon, if they knew that gentleman, to which the son answered yes, and enquired of him how he did? At first they discovered evident marks of surprise and confusion; which, however, were soon removed, and they shewed greater calmness and resignation than one might have expected to have met with from persons so suddenly seized by the hands of justice\*, and who were so soon to render an account of their horrid barbarities. I then searched their pockets to prevent the possibility of any accident in our journey to town; which they very patiently submitted to. While these things were doing, we privately dispatched a messenger for Dunbar, who, when he came, affected a great consternation, and enquired what was the matter? I informed him that nothing very material had happened, only that his lodgers were going with us to town. He then asked who was to pay him the rent? upon which the son gave him a shilling (which with one he had received as earnest, made up what they had agreed for the week) and the mother added, that they should leave things enough behind them to pay for their lodging, such as bread, meat, coals, &c. which she severally pointed out.

After Mr. Deacon had got a coach, which, as it was Sunday, he found it very difficult to procure, we left Wandsworth without giving the smallest suspicion to any one person in it, of what we had been doing, excepting those who lived at Dunbar's house. On the road to town much conversation passed between Mr. Deacon and the prisoners, though I do not recollect that any circumstance dropped from her that would throw any light upon the horrid affair for which they were taken up. What appeared to me most materially striking was, her strongly soliciting Mr. Deacon to employ his interest with the landlord, not to let the house to any one, but to keep it for her sons; which plainly shewed that her mind was not employed upon the proper objects of consideration which at such a time ought only to have engaged her attention. When we got into the borough we took a hackney-coach, and ordered the driver to drive to the Poultry Compter, where we arrived about four o'clock in the afternoon, and safely lodged the prisoners without giving the least suspicion to any one. She was extremely desirous, however, to go to Wandsworth.

\* Mrs. Brownrigg hath since informed me, but with what degree of truth I know not, that her horror was so great, and her reflections upon the terrible situation which their distresses must reduce them to, so insupportable, that they had determined to surrender themselves to justice, if had not been prevented by a discovery.



street Compter, where her husband was, and strongly solicited me to take her there; but this I told her I could not do, and gave her reasons for my refusal.

Mr. Wingrave after this, tells us of several interviews which he had with her in Newgate, and speaks of an extraordinary behaviour in a particular clergyman, who visited her, concluding the whole with sentiments which indicate a very benevolent mind and a very good understanding.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I Have lately discovered an error in my calculation of the eclipses in your Magazine of May, p. 255. In computing the moon's place, the third equation was misapplied through a mistake in the argument, which, though very small, has considerably affected the true ecliptic-opposition. So that the eclipse in January happens 3' 30" sooner, and that in June 3' 57" later. I hope your astronomical readers will, therefore, correct the errata in my former numbers; which will then, it is presumed, correspond very nearly with good observations.

I am, Sir,

Your friend, and humble servant,  
Nitchin, Sept. 6, 1767. R. LANGLEY.

To the PRINTER, &c.

SIR,

AS the celebrated Robert Dudley, earl of Leicester, is more known to the world as a statesman and a warrior, than as a man of gallantry and intrigue (unless we except his connexion with his queen) I have extracted from our historians some particulars relating to his marriages and amours, which, probably, may be new to many of your readers, and which will prove him to have been, however great and fortunate, a stranger to every principle of virtue and of honour. His first marriage is thus entered by King Edward VI. in his journal: "June 4, 1550, Sir Robert Dudley, third son to the earl of Warwick, married Sir John Robsart's daughter; after which marriage, there were certain gentlemen that did strive who should first take away a goose's head, which was hanged alive on two cross-posts." This lady was a very considerable heiress, and descended of a noble family in Norfolk, one of her ancestors having been a peer in Henry the Fifth's reign. Her death happened Sept. 8, 1560, at a very

unlucky juncture for her husband's reputation, because the world at that time conceived it might be much for his convenience to be without a wife, this island then holding two queens, young, and without husbands. The manner too of her death, which Camden says was from a fall from a high place †, was another untoward circumstance: The most circumstantial account of it is given by the industrious Mr. Aubrey, in his Antiquities of Berkshire ‡, from which the following is extracted, "With fair flattering intreaties, the earl § desires his wife to repose herself at Cumnor [in Berks] at his servant Anthony Forster's house, who then lived in the manor house of this place; and also prescribed to Sir Richard Verney (a prompter to this design) at his coming hither that he should first attempt to poison her, and if that did not take effect, then by any other way whatsoever to dispatch her. This was proved by the testimony of Dr. Walter Bayley, some time fellow of New College, and professor of physic in the university of Oxford; who, because he would not consent to take away her life by physic, the earl endeavoured to displace him. This way, therefore, failing, Sir Richard Verney and Forster, who had that day sent away all her servants from her to Abingdon Fair, first stifling or else strangling her, afterwards flung her down a pair of stairs, and broke her neck, thereby believing the world would have thought it a mischance, and so have blinded their villainy; but one of the two persons that was a coadjutor in this murder, was afterwards taken for felony in Wales, and offering to publish the manner of the aforesaid murder, was privately made away in the prison, by the earl's appointment; and Sir Richard Verney, the other, dying about the same time in London, cried miserably, and said, to a person of note, not long before his death, that all the devils in hell did tear him to pieces. Forster likewise after this fact, being a man formerly addicted to hospitality, company, mirth, and music, was afterwards observed to forsake all this with melancholy and pensiveness, some say with madness, pined and drooped away. The wife also of Bald Butter, kinsman to the earl, gave out the whole fact a little before her death; nor should it be forgotten, that they made great haste to bury her, which the earl himself condemned; and her father hearing came with all speed hither ||, caused her corpse to be taken up, and the coroner

\* Burnet's Hist. of the Reformation, Vol. II. App. p. 15.

† Annal. Eliz. p. 102.

‡ Vol. I. p. 149.

§ He was not enabled till four years after.

|| This is a mistake, her father, Sir John Robsart, having been long dead: And the inquisition was taken to determine who were her heirs, and by that, John Walpole, Esq; her first cousin, uncle to the present earl of Orford, was found to be her next heir, and came into possession of her lands.



to sit upon her, &c. but it was generally thought that the earl stopped his mouth; and to make plain to the world the great love he bore to her while alive, caused her body to be re-buried in St. Mary's church, in Oxford, with great pomp and solemnity. It is also remarkable, that Dr. Babington, the earl's chaplain, preaching the funeral sermon, tript once or twice in his speech, by recommending to their memories the virtuous lady so pitifully murdered, instead of saying so pitifully slain."

Such was the tragical End of the earl's first wife. About the year 1572, he married a second, viz. Douglas, baroness of Shelfield, her lord having died suddenly of an extreme rheum in his head, which the malicious wits of those times called a *Leicester cold*. It appeared upon the oath of this lady, and of several other people, that she was solemnly wedded to the earl, at Elther in Surry, by a lawful minister, according to the form established in the church of England, in the presence of Sir Edward Horsey, knt. who gave her in marriage; as also of Robert Shelfield, Esq; Dr. Julio, Henry Frodsham, and five others: likewise that the duke of Norfolk, the lady's grandfather, was principal mover of that marriage; but that the earl, pretending a fear of the queen's displeasure, made her vow not to reveal it, till he gave leave; whereupon all her servants were commanded secrecy therein. It was farther deposed, that two days after the birth of his son, Sir Robert Dudley, which happened at Sheen, in 1573, the said Lady Douglas received a letter from the earl, wherein he thanked God for the birth of this his son, "who might be their comfort, and staff of their old age!" and subscribed "your loving husband, Robert Leicester." Likewise that the said Lady Douglas was after this served in her chamber as a countess, till he commanded the contrary. He made her also several propositions to desist from her pretensions, particularly, as she herself deposed, in the close arbour in the Queen's gardens, at Greenwich, where, in the presence of Mr. John Hubbard, and George Digby, he offered her 700*l.* a year; adding, at the same time, threats, that if she would not comply, he would never come near her, nor should she receive a penny of his money. At length, the poor lady, to shelter herself from his resentment, was constrained to marry Sir Edward Stafford, the queen's ambassador in France, which being, as she herself confessed

an act which did the greatest wrong possible to her own and her son's pretensions, she declared upon oath, that her motive to it was this that having had some ill potion given her, which occasioned the loss of her hair and nails, she knew no other way to preserve her life. Such is the history of the Lady Douglas, the second wife of this potent earl.

His third wife was the countess dowager of Essex, whom he married in 1576. Her husband, Walter earl of Essex, dying that year, of a violent flux, there were strong suspicions of his being poisoned; and even the judicious Camden, in treating on the subject, shews plainly that he did not altogether disbelieve it. Others indeed have gone farther, and have not scrupled to affirm, that the poison was given him by a friend or two of the earl of Leicester's, when he [Essex] was coming over from Ireland, to revenge himself upon that Earl for seducing his wife in his absence\*. Certain it is, that this indiscreet and hasty marriage gave too much countenance to such reports; and, by an odd accident, it was doubly indetent: For Sir Francis Knolles, the lady's father, not being able to persuade himself that the match was really made so soon, and being resolved to trust no other eyes but his own, obliged them to be married again in his presence. After this some of the wits, in Queen Elizabeth's court, styled Lady Douglas, Leicester's old, and Lady Essex, his new Testament. This marriage being discovered to the queen by Mr. Simier, who came over with the duke of Anjou, and thought the earl the greatest bar to the duke's pretensions, she was so enraged, that she commanded Leicester not to stir from the castle of Greenwich, and designed to have sent him to the Tower, had not the earl of Suffex dissuaded her from it. This last countess survived the earl near forty-six years, dying in 1634.

His ambition of marrying Mary Queen of Scots, and her refusal of him, which some have thought proved fatal to her; Queen Elizabeth's exorbitant indulgence to him, and her intention of marrying him, which is affirmed by the strictest and most authentic writers, are all too well known to be mentioned here. The above is a sufficient specimen of the morals of this Machiavel in Love as well as in politics.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

CANTIANUS.

\* Thus Lord Shelfield was proposed to be taken off in the same manner, and for the same reason. See above.



## POETICAL ESSAYS.

From the Second Edition of Mr. Duncombe's  
Horace.

Horace Book IV. Ode 4, imitated by J. Duncombe, M. A.

On the Conquest of Louisbourg, Quebec, and  
all Canada, by the Generals Amherst and  
Wolfe.

(1) **A**S western Orellana, king of floods,  
Swoln with the cloud-capt Andes'  
endless snows,

Thro' devious vales and unfrequented woods,  
In foaming cataracts, impetuous, flows;  
And thence round fragrant isles and citron  
groves

Serenely winds, where, in his plantane  
bower,

Sleeps the rude Indian, or securely roves,  
Unknown our avarice, unfelt our power;

(2) Or as Vesuvius, with terrific sound,  
Rolls flaming rocks adown his craggy sides,  
Shakes the firm earth for many a league  
around,

Obscures the sun, and heaves the distant  
Then from his vast abyss, with rapid force,  
Pours fiery streams, which deluge all the  
plain,

And swains, and herds, and hamlets, in their  
O'erthrow, and sweep promiscuous to the  
main:

(3) So Britain's chiefs, amidst th' united  
roar

Of winds, waves, cannons, tho' the Gallic  
Aided by art and nature, lin'd the shore,

Rush'd to the \* Royal Isle's, tempestuous  
coast;

And France (4) till then victorious in the  
At length (5) by Amherst and young Wolfe  
subdu'd,

(6) The fruits matur'd in each sagacious breast  
Of (7) William's counsels and example  
view'd.

Th' instructor's skill his pupils labours show;  
A well-trac'd copy speaks a master's hand:

(1) *Qualem ministrum fulminis alitem, &c.*

(2) *Qualemve letis caprea pascuis, &c.*

(3) *Videre Rhoeti bella sub aspidibus.*

*Drusum gerentem, &c.*

(4) ——— diu

*Lateque viatrices caterve.*

(5) *Consiliis juvenis revictæ.*

(6) *Sensere quid mens rite, &c.*

(7) *Quid Augusti paternus*

*In pueros animus—*

(8) *Fortes creantur fortibus—*

(9) *Est in juvenis partum*

*Virtus, &c.*

(10) ——— nœcim bellem

(8) Thus to Turenne their Churchill Britons  
owe,

And thus to royal Frederick, Ferdinand.

(9) So his young progeny with thirst of  
blood

The lion fires, and points the promis'd  
spoil,

(10) So the fierce eagle trains his tender brood,  
Directs their course, and animates their  
toil.

(11) Culture improves each hero's generous  
All arts a diligent attention claim:

To martial practice science must be join'd;  
Hence rose a Wolfe's, a Howe's, a Caesar's  
same!

(12) What to her Wolfe this grateful nation

(13) Be witness Abraham's height, that  
glorious day,

When ev'n in death he triumph'd o'er his  
And bade Quebec, like Louisbourg, obey;

When from a tottering tower just wing'd for  
flight,

Thy genius, France, saw all resources vain,  
Saw, forc'd to try the dubious chance of fight?

Thy army routed and (14) its leader † slain!  
Fir'd with like zeal, our troops (15) with  
better fate,

(16) The toils of war in those rough climes  
Montreal at last unbarr'd her lingering gate,

And George in Canada sole sovereign  
reign'd.

(17) On that bright morn (18) despairing †  
Vandreuil cry'd,

(19) "Like fawns whom our Canadian  
Are we; morasses deep, and forests wide,

Lakes, falls, and mountains yield to Eng-  
land's power:

(20) These stubborn islanders, whom Henry's  
Forc'd to deny Christ's vicar here on earth;

Who since, one king have slain, and of his  
crown

Despoil'd his race, their right divine by  
birth;

*Progenerant aquilæ columbam.*

(11) *Doctrina vim promovet instam, &c.*

(12) *Quid debeas, O Roma, Nervibus.*

(13) *Testis Metaurum flumen—*

(14) *Et Asdrubal devictus.*

(15) ——— fugatis tenebris—

(16) *Post hoc secundis usque laboribus.*

*Romana pubes crevit—*

(17) *Pulcher ille dies.*

(18) *Dixitque perfidus Annibal.*

(19) *Cervi, luporum præda—scellamur—quæ,*  
*&c.*

(20) *Gens quæ cremato—ab Uio—&c.*

\* Cape Breton, so called by the French.

† The Marquis de Montcalm.

‡ The French governor general of Canada.



Unhurt, uninjur'd, (21) like those envy'd oaks,

Their navy's source, which on their mountains grow, [strokes,

(22) Derive new strength from our repeated

(23) Elude, defy, or sprout beneath the blow. Fresh legions Hannibal, with less surprize,

Saw ancient Rome supply from each defeat;

The modern (24) polypus our fages eyes Amazes less, divided yet complete.

(25) What war exhausts by commerce they regain,

To borrowed millions millions still succeed; At once the Weser, Ganges, land, and main, From pole to pole (26) record some daring deed. [hail;

(27) No more shall conquest's voice great Lewis No more shall || scalp adorn my stately hall:

Amherst appears—our hope and fortune fail— (28.) All, all was lost (29) by valiant Montcalm's fall!"

With union blest (30) by heaven's indulgent aid, [yield;

(31) To Britain thus all foreign foes shall But oh! (32) may Peace to her lov'd olive-shade

Soon lead our chiefs returning from the field!

*An Occasional Prologue spoken by Mr. Powell, at the Opening of the Theatre Royal in Covent-Garden, on Monday, Sept. 14, 1767.*

**A**S when the merchant to increase his store, [shore; For dubious seas, advent'rous quits the Still anxious for his freight, he trembling sees Rocks in each Buoy, and tempests in each breeze;

The curling wave to mountain billows swells, And every cloud a fancied storm foretells: Thus rashly launch'd on this theatric main, Our all on board, each phantom gives us pain;

The catcall's note seems thunder in our ears, And every hiss a hurricane appears; In journal squibs we lightning's blast espy, And meteors blaze in every critic's eye.

Spite of these terrors, still some hopes we view,

Hopes, ne'er can fail us—since they're plac'd—in you.

(21) *Duris ut illex tonsa bipentibus.*

(22) *Per damna—ab ipso.*

(23) *Ducit opes animum eferro.*

(24) *Non hydra scelo corpore firmior Crevit—*

(25) *Merses profundo pulcrior evenit.*

(26) *— geretque Prælia, &c.*

(27) *Carthagina—jam non est nuncios.*

Your breath the gale, our voyage is secure, And safe the venture which your smiles insure; Tho' weak his skill, th' adventurer must succeed, [deed,

Where candour takes th' endeavour for the For Brentford's state, two kings could once suffice,

In ours, behold! four kings of Brentford rise; All smelling to one nosegay's odorous savour; The balmy nosegay of the—public favour.

From hence alone, our royal funds we draw Your pleasure our support, your will our law, While such our government we hope you'll own us;

But should we ever tyrants prove—dethrone us, Like brother monarchs, who, to coax the nation, [mation;

Begin their reigns, with some fair proclamation; We too, should talk at least of reformation;

Declare, that during our imperial sway, No bard shall mourn his long-neglected play; But then the play must have some wit, some spirit,

And we allow'd sole umpires of its merit.

For those deep fages of the judging pit, Whose taste is too refin'd for modern wit, From Rome's great theatre we'll cull the piece, [Greece,

And plant, on Britain's stage, the flow'rs of If some there are, our British bards can please,

Who taste the antient wit of antient days, Be ours to save, from time's devouring womb, Their works, and snatch their laurels from the tomb, [choole

For you, ye fair, who sprightlier scenes may Where musick decks in all her airs the mule, Gay opera shall all its charms dispense, Yet boast no tuneful triumph over sense: The nobler bard shall still assert his right, Nor Handel rob a Shakespeare of his night.

To greet their mortal brethren of our skies, Here all the gods of pantomime shall rise: Yet 'midst the pomp and magic of machines, Some plot may mark the meaning of our scenes; Scenes which were held, in good King Rich's Days,

By fages, no bad epilogues to plays.

If terms like these your suffrage can engage, To fix our mimic empire of the stage: Confirm our title, in your fair opinions, And croud each night to people our dominions,

*Mittam—*

(28) *— occidit, occidit Spes omnes, &c.*

(29) *Asdrubale inten empto.*

(30) *Quasi benigno numine Jupiter Defendit—*

(31) *Nil Claudia non efficiens manus.*

(32) *— curæ Arsaces Expedient per acuta belli.*

\* When Montreal surrendered, it is affirmed, that many such barbarous trophies were found hanging in the marquis de Vandreuil's palace.

PROLOGUE



## PROLOGUE to THE TAYLORS.

Spoken by SAMUEL FOOTE, Esq;

And supposed to be written by D— G—, Esq;

THIS night we add some heroes to our store,

Who never were, as heroes, seen before;  
No blustering Romans, Trojans, Greeks,  
shall rage, [our stage;No knights, arm'd cap a-pee, shall croud  
Nor shall our Henrys, Edwards, take the  
field, [shield;Opposing sword to sword, and shield to  
With other instrument our troop appears;  
Needles to thimbles shall, and sheers to sheers;  
With parchment gorgets, and in buckram  
arm'd,Cold-blooded taylor's are to heroes warm'd,  
And, slip-shod, slide to war.—No Lyons glare,  
No eye-balls flashing fire, shall make you stare:  
Each outside shall belye the stuff within;

A Roman spirit in each taylor's skin:—

A taylor-legg'd Pompey, Cassius, shall you see,  
And the ninth-part of Brutus strut in me!What tho' no swords we draw, no daggers  
Yet can our warriors a quietus make [shake,With a bare bodkin.—Now be dumb, ye railers,  
And never but in honour call out taylor's!

But are these heroes tragic? you will cry.

Oh, very tragic! and I'll tell you why—

Should female artists with the male combine,  
And mantua-makers with the taylor's join;Should all, too proud to work, their trades  
give o'er,

Nor to be sooth'd again by Sixpence more,

What horrors would ensue! First you, ye  
beaux,

At once lose all existence with your cloaths!

And you, ye fair, where wou'd be your de-  
fence?

This is no golden age of innocence!

Should drunken bacchanals the graces meet,

And no police to guard the naked street,

Beauty is weak and passion bold and strong,

Oh then—But modesty restrains my tongue.

May this night's bard a skilful taylor be,

And like a well-made coat his tragedy.

Tho' close, yet easy, decent but not dull,

Short but not scanty, without buckram, FULL.

VERSES by a Gentleman on his Wedding-day,

twenty years after marriage, being at Bath

with a sick Wife.

PARENT of health! to thee I awful  
sue!

Accept the tribute to thy goodness due:

A thankful heart I on thy altar lay;

An offering sacred to this joyful day.

Thou hast with growing mercies blest my life,

And every mercy crown'd in such a wife:

As Martha careful, yet as Mary wise,

Endu'd with all the gifts that mankind prize.

If cares arise, (for who from cares are free?)

My comforters are near, my God, and she;

My troubled mind in prayer finds relief,

My joy she doubles, and divides my grief.

Thou God of mercy, dissipate my fears,  
And heal the much-lov'd clay thy image  
bears.Confirm her health; in blessing her, bless me,  
And let the Bath to her Bethesda be.

Heav'n has on earth no greater bliss in store,

And I none greater, next to heav'n, implore:

Preserve her then, my God! on earth I ask  
no more.*Abstract of the Tryal of the Brownriggs for the  
Murder of Mary Clifford, their Apprentice  
Girl.*

MARY Mitchel being sworn, deposed that she lived in the house of James Brownrigg as his apprentice; had served two years of her time last May: That Mary Clifford was there about a year and a half; was a month upon liking; was treated during that month very well; had a good bed to lie upon: That her ill usage began about a week, or a little more, after she was bound: Such as beating her over the head and shoulders with a walking-cane and a hearth-brush by Elizabeth Brownrigg: That John the son has struck her: That she lay after she was bound sometimes on the boards in the parlour, sometimes in the passage, and very often in the cellar: That the misfortune of wetting the bed, was the reason of her being moved there: that at first she had a mat to lie on; sometimes had her own clothes, and sometimes a bit of a blanket to cover her: That the place where she used generally to lie, was in the cellar, under the kitchen stairs, about the bigness of a closet: That sometimes she had a bit of a sack with some straw in it, to lie on; sometimes had a bit of a blanket to cover her, and sometimes was quite naked: That she chiefly lay there, though there was a bed in every room in the house, and no lodgers, for six months, and only one bed taken up then: That Mary Clifford came first to lie in that place; being hungry for want of victuals, in consequence of which, she got up one night and opened the cupboard-door, but that there was nothing for her to take out: That the mistress finding the cupboard-door broke open, made Clifford strip naked to wash, and beat her all the while at times: That she was naked washing all the day: That the mistress beat her with a stump of a riding whip on her head and shoulders mostly: That after that day Mary Clifford lay in the cellar under the stairs: That there was no window to it, and only a little hole upon the top of the door to let in the light: That Mary Clifford continued to lie there, being locked in by the mistress with a small padlock the first time she lay there: That she used to be locked in just before candle light: That the apprentice locked her in sometimes; sometimes the deponent herself was locked in with her: that both



both the sons have locked them in, when they went into the country on a Saturday night, and that they used to be locked in from the Saturday night to the Sunday night, when the family returned: That the deponent and Clifford used to get some rags out of the fore-garret, and sometimes put their own clothes on; sometimes had only a boy's waistcoat; the mistress ordering them to take off their clothes, saying, if she saw a hole in them, they should not wear them: That while locked in from Saturday to Sunday night, they had no other victuals than a piece of bread, without any thing to drink: That John Brownrigg generally locked them up; but that their master did once: That the apprentice used to let them out on Sunday nights, and the youngest son; that she had seen John, the son, beat Mary Clifford, about half a year ago, with a leather strap, for not turning up a press-bed, which she tried, but could not: That Mary Clifford had on then a boy's waistcoat, a very old rag which being torn on each shoulder, did not cover her behind: That he beat her as hard as he could strike; saying, he would make her lift it up, for he knew she could; tho' she was attempting to raise the bed when he beat her: That he hurt her much; her head and shoulders not being well at the time she had been beat before by the mistress, and the wounds but just scabbed over; that her mistress used to be often beating her, and that John made her head and shoulders bleed very much: That he struck her, by all appearance, with the buckle end: That the deponent was by at the time, and that he might be about five minutes beating her: That he gave her a great many blows; would strike her eight or ten times, and then stop, to see if she would put up the bed; that after that he struck her again, and after he had beat her, pushed the bed up himself: That there was a pretty deal of blood upon the ground, which came chiefly from Mary Clifford's shoulders: that the deceased might have shoes on then, but seldom wore stockings: That she could not recollect seeing any blood on her legs or waistcoat, but that there was blood upon her head: That the deponent once saw James her master beat the deceased with an old hearth brush, and never but once to her knowledge: That she could not recollect when this was, as she did not know how time passed: That the mistress used to beat her in the kitchen most, where her custom was to tie the deceased up to the water-pipe, with her two hands drawn above her head: That she used to have on clothes on at all, during these beatings, it being the mistress's pleasure that she should take her clothes off: That she beat her most commonly with a horse-whip, which her master used as a riding whip, and seldom left off till she had fetched blood: That she was tied to the water-pipe no longer than while her

mistress was beating her: That the deceased had lately been tied up to a hook, which the mistress asked the master why he did not put up; who told her he would; and that day did put up the hook: That this was about three months ago, and that they were both soon beat after that: That no body made use of it but the mistress: That they were tied with their hands, over their heads, and the rope went through the ring: That Clifford was never dressed when tied up, but was quite naked, and always beat till she bled; that she was tied up to that hook about once a week; that there was no body to assist her, and that she was always beat with the whip: That John came down once when their mistress had been beating her, tied up, naked to the pipe, about six months before the hook was put up: That the mistress told him she could not make Clifford do any thing, and therefore desired him to take the whip and beat her: That Mary Clifford was then just let down, whereon he took the whip, and gave her some very hard strokes: but did not continue beating her long: That she was naked then, had many cuts about her, was very bad, and that there was blood: That Mary Clifford was fastened to a jack chain, one part of which was put round her neck, and the other fastened to the yard-door; believed this chain was as tight as it could be round her neck, without choking her: That it might be put on, a month or six weeks before the girls were taken away: That Mary Clifford was fastened by it, because she was very dry in the night, and got out and broke some boards down: That she was chained to the yard-door all day, and loosed on nights, just before dark, but sent down into the cellar with her hands tied behind her, and the chain on her neck: That her hands were tied by the mistress, but cannot tell who put the chain about her neck, there being the mistress, the youngest son, and the master by, when it was done; that to the best of her knowledge, however, it was the master's youngest Son Billy, that called her up by the mistress's order: That the deponent heard her beat her; and that there was a brass chain, a squirrel chain, added to the iron chain, to make it longer; that Mrs. Brownrigg having been in the country from Saturday night to Sunday night, about a week before the girls were taken away, told them, on the Monday, she could not find they had been doing any thing since she went out; said she should give it them as soon as she had time, but she must go out then to see a gentlewoman she had laid; that she was out till Friday, and came home in the evening; that on Friday, the 31st of July, Clifford being then in a pretty good state of health, only her head and shoulders sore, and scabbed over; those on her head in a fair way to get well, and the deceased able to speak pretty well; on that Friday about



ten in the morning, Mrs. Brownrigg, after she had done breakfast, went down into the kitchen, and tied Mary Clifford up to the screw hook, and said she would make her remember to work when she was out; that Clifford had done no particular offence that day; and that the mistress did not charge her with any, but told her she had not forgot her two or three times when she saw her at night; for two or three different nights, as she came home, she took and tied Mary Clifford's hands, and fastened the rope to them, and put that through the hook; this was about ten o'clock, the deponent in the kitchen at the time, and no-body there but them three; that she horsewhipped Clifford very much all over, there being drops of blood under her as she stood; that she struck her with the lash when she let her down as she was at her washing, and with the butt-end of the whip, two or three times, over the head, as she was stooping at the tub, and complained she did not work fast enough; that she tied her up again naked, five times that day, and whipped her; thinks the master and John were out that day, except their coming to dinner, and says Mary Clifford had no clothes on all that day, having been charged by the mistress not to put them on; that on Sunday the deceased was about just to sweep the room, and clean the sink in the back parlour, where the master, John, and the mistress were; that she went about the room naked before the waistcoat was put on, though her shoulders were in a very raw condition; and yet that nobody took notice of it: Believes, however, the mistress thought she had hurt her, on the Tuesday before the Friday, as she had then been boiling bread and water to put to Mary Clifford's throat, which was very much swelled, and her head also; her throat so much, that her chin and cheeks and all were quite even; that it began to swell on the Friday; and that the mistress began to put that poultice to it on the Monday night; that the master and John his son saw her in that condition, and that there was no place open by which they could tell any body their complaint; the doors being kept locked, &c.

Being cross-examined, confirmed the above, and denied having ever said before the coroner, that her master had not struck the deceased, but that they were most commonly tied up when he was not at home; yet that he never did any thing towards preventing the mistress from beating Mary Clifford, though sometimes he has taken the whip out of the house, and carried it to the stable; in particular, that the whip was carried to the stable one evening, when the deponent ventured to complain to him of her mistress, but that he did not carry it there before riding out; said also, that on the above complaint, Brownrigg told her he was sorry, but that she should mind her work; had

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complained likewise to the apprentice. It does not appear with what, or if with any, effect.

George Benham deposed, that he is an apprentice to James Brownrigg; was bound after being *two months* upon liking: That in about two months after bound, he saw his mistress beat Mary Clifford with the end of a horse whip, or stick, or any thing that came in her hand as she ran by, but never saw her tied up; that she had clothes on when beat, (a light camblet gown *never saw her naked*; used on Sundays to go to church in the forenoon, and sometimes in the afternoon used to go and see his sister; went out with his master sometimes on a Saturday night, when they went into the country; said Clifford used to lie sometimes in the coal-hole, and sometimes in the passage, for reasons of cleanliness; thought the other girl used to lie most commonly in his mistress's room; did lock Mary Clifford alone once into the coal-hole under the stairs by his mistress's order, about nine or ten o'clock in the Evening, from whence she was let out again the next morning: That *she had no clothes on at the time, only shoes and stockings*, but does not know how she came to be naked; had seen her lately on that day, when she had her clothes on, but when, and upon what occasion they were taken off, knows not: That she asked him to get her some clothes to cover her, to which he said, that she knew where the clothes were; that he bid her go and take them in with her; when she took in some old pieces of blanket, a piece of an old rug, and such things to lie on, and cover her; that he was opening the door for her to go in, when she asked him: That it made his heart ache to lock her up so naked; that he never asked his mistress why she did this, and never saw her so naked before or since: That his mistress hit her with a whip, or stick, it may be once a week: That he did not look at her back when she was naked, to see if she had any wounds, but turned his head away, and would not look at her, because he thought she might have some cuts by being beat, and his heart ached: That he went to see his master the day after he was sent to the Compter, who bid him go and take down the hook which was fastened up to a beam in the kitchen, but did not give any reason for so doing: That he did take it down, and put it into the top drawer in the shop: That his master ordered him to burn all the sticks he could find, but did not mention a whip: That there was a piece of a rattan, a cane about a yard long, and a piece or two more of cane, and the handle of a whip, the last about four inches long, but had no more particular reason for burning the handle of the whip than the sticks: That he knew it when it was a whip, but does not know what is become of it—that it is in the country, having



ving rode with it with the horse into the country, about a fortnight or three weeks ago, after his master was in the Compter; says, that when his master went to the Compter the whip was at the Bell-Inn, in Holborn; does not recollect the chain was put round Mary Clifford's neck; but there was a chain, and saw her go into the coal-hole with it on; that this may be four or five months ago, but cannot tell whether it was fastened or whether she had it her hand or not: That she had clothes on when she had the chain on (a cambler gown); has known Mary Clifford's mother about three months; when she came to his master's house, and asked for her daughter, that it may be about two months before the girls were taken away; her daughter was then in the house, but that the mother did not see her, himself having told her her daughter was not within, tho' he knew she was within, his mistress having given him orders, when she came, to tell her she was not home, or was gone out, saying, the girl's mother was a bad woman, and might teach bad things to her daughter: That she never came before, as he knows of, and did not know whether Mary Clifford had a mother or not, before his mistress gave him these orders: That these orders might be a month before the mother's coming or more: That the mother was satisfied with this answer, and went away, he having told her she was gone out with his master. That neither his master, or John, were by at the time he gave this answer: That the mother came again after that, in about a week, or not so much, when his master gave her an answer, but knows not what it was, but that she did not see her daughter; that the mother was with the overseers, when they came and asked for Mary Clifford, whom he had seen that morning standing on the foot of the stairs about nine o'clock, having a light cambler gown on; that her face was swelled, that she had a cap on, and a handkerchief round her neck, and he fancied had on a poultice; deposes, he had seen her cap bloody before the last fortnight, but when was the first time cannot recollect.

Cross examined: says he was with Mr. Brownrigg before he was bound, about a month or six weeks; that he had heard his master James say to the girl; go along about your business, and push her along the parlour, when his mistress was going to beat her; that his master met him once going home with the whip in his hand, his mistress having sent him for it, and asked what he was going to do with it; when saying to take it home, he said take it back with you, and go and dress the horse; that he never put Mary Clifford in the coal hole but once, and that she sometimes used to have a bit of a waistcoat on: that when any body was at the door, sometimes himself, sometimes his master's young-

est son, went to open it; that the key hung up by the side of the door, &c.

Mary Clifford, the mother, deposes next to her enquiry after the girl, which led to a discovery of the affair, in the manner that is already very well known.

William Clipson, apprentice to Mr. Deacon the baker—William Grundy—and John Elfdale—depose all pretty nearly to the same effect.

Thomas Coulson swears, that he was present at the time Mary Clifford was produced; when he told Mr. Brownrigg, it was reported there was another girl in the house, and desired he would inform him whether there was one or no; that Brownrigg said, he had been informed by his wife there was never an one; but turned round to his son, and then soon after said he would produce her; that she was brought down stairs into the room, in about eight or ten minutes from his speaking to her, and was set down in a chair by him; that he, the deponent, asked her, who it was that beat her? she shook her head; he asked her again, and said, was it your master? she said, by pronouncing it very incorrect and long, n---o; he asked her, if it was her mistress? she, in the same way, answered y-e-s, and could only say no and yes. Being cross-examined, said he had known the husband between three and four years; that he knew him to be a sober industrious man, and he believed a humane good-natured man. [Mr. Coulson, in Mr. Grundy's deposition, is said to have told Mr. Grundy that he did not know what he was doing to take a man out of his house, and offered 500 l. bail for Mr. Brownrigg's appearance on the morrow morning.]

William Denbeigh sworn, says he is an apothecary, and has the care of the people in St. Dunstan's Workhouse; that the deceased was brought in on the 4th of August, the top of her head, shoulders, and back, very bloody; that from the bottom of her feet to the top of her head, she was almost one continued sore, scars that seemed as if cut with an instrument upon the body, legs, and thighs; upon one hip was a very large wound, which spread about half the palm of his hand; he could not say what kind of an instrument they were made by; there was no dressing made use of; he was obliged to draw the shift from the wounds; her head was almost one continued sore, there were five or six wounds on her head. Her hair he believed was almost an inch or two long about the middle of her head; they might whip her from head to foot, and the repetition of that might occasion the wounds to be larger; that they were like wounds that might be occasioned by a horse-whip, often repeated before the old ones were healed; that he put four or five pledgets upon her, and took some blood from her, she having a



fever upon her; that her neck was swelled to such a degree, that she could not speak nor swallow, and that he never saw such an object in his life; that he dressed both the girls that night; and when he came home, told the gentleman, that he lived with, the case; when it was requested they should be removed to the hospital, because they did not practise surgery; that he got up the next morning, and told the officers of the parish, the sooner they were removed to the hospital the better; which was accordingly done.

Cross examined, said the wounds did bleed, being obliged to draw the shift from the wounds, which occasioned them to bleed.

Mr. Young, surgeon to St. Bartholomew's hospital, deposed that the deceased was brought there the 5th of August, he saw her on the 6th, and found upon her head six wounds, three of them very large, and three small; they appeared to be bruised wounds, such as might be given by the butt-end of a whip; her head and throat extremely swelled, she could not speak or swallow; from her head to her toes was wounded in such a manner as was impossible to number them, but particularly upon her hip; the other wounds appeared to have been done by the lash of a whip, that is, from the head to the toes; and they appeared to be in a state of mortification from neglect: That these wounds seemed to be of no longer standing than about a week, and that she died on Sunday the 9th; that it was his opinion, the wounds were the cause of her death; he imputed the swelling on her neck to a sort of ring, as if something had been tied tight about her; but that, when he saw her on the Friday, this swelling did a good deal subside, and she

was able to swallow; after that, she was in a high fever and delirium, and died; that after the swelling was abated, she spoke very inarticulately, and was in so much pain, that they did not think proper to make her speak.

*James the Father's Defence.*

Here are several witnesses I can call, that have brought me word of the deceased girl's saying, that I never beat her, nor suffered her to be beat. With regard to denying this girl, my dear partner for life, whom I have had sixteen children by, and the girl alive, they have always deceived me; I have been most bitterly deceived; they told me the deceased was out of the house; my wife told me herself, the girl was gone to Stanstead; the last time we were there, we agreed she should go there. I hope my attorney has got the examination that passed concerning me before the sitting alderman: The woman that keeps the house where my lodgings were at Islington, can prove the girls used to go there by turns.

*Elizabeth the Wife's Defence.*

I did give her several lashes, but with no design of killing her; the fall of the saucepan with the handle against her neck, occasioned her face and neck to swell: I ponticed her neck three times, and put three plaisters to her shoulders.

*John the Son's Defence.*

I am not capable of recollecting any thing, so I leave it to our counsel.

Mr. Young being here asked, whether it was possible the wound on the deceased's neck might be occasioned by the fall with the saucepan, said he believed not.

Some persons appeared to their characters.

## AN IMPARTIAL REVIEW of NEW PUBLICATIONS.

### ARTICLE I.

A Tour to the East, in the Years 1763 and 1764, with Remarks on the City of Constantinople and the Turks, with select Pieces of oriental Wit, Poetry, and Wisdom. By F. Lord Baltimore, 1 vol. 8vo. Richardson and Clark.

The noble writer of the work before us, candidly acknowledges that he is no author, and adds, that he has too great a variety of affairs to attend on, as well as too indifferent a state of health to bestow much time on compositions of this nature; therefore instead of being surprized that it is not executed with more attention, one may be naturally led to enquire how it is finished with so much.

The first part is a journal of a voyage from Naples, through the Archipelago, to Constantinople, in which his lordship gives us many descriptions from different Latin au-

thors, with translations by Dryden—After this follows the account of Constantinople—to the account succeed the specimens of eastern wit, wisdom, and poetry, and the whole is concluded with careless memorandums of a journey by land from Constantinople to Calais, at which place his lordship embarked on his return to England.

As a performance of this kind, published by a nobleman, may naturally excite the curiosity of our readers, we here present them with a little extract from the specimens of wit and wisdom, in which the reader will find a great sublimity of sentiment, very forcibly expressed.

"Four things should never flatter us; familiarity with princes, the caresses of women, the smiles of our enemies, nor a warm day in winter, for these things are not of a long duration."

"Your own reason is an error, therefore



it cannot discern an error, to stick firmly to one's own sentiments and opinions is the way to err; for since you can never reason but upon what is to happen, and the contingency of things, all your thoughts and reasonings will conduct you into the darkness of pride and obstinacy."

"The worst of princes is he whom the good fear, and the bad hope; it is very difficult however to distinguish the bad from the good ultimately."

"If an ignorant person perceives in himself one virtue, he thinks he has a hundred; and if he has otherwise a thousand faults he sees none of them; but when he observes any defect in an excellent person, he imagines he has a thousand."

"He alone is worthy the esteem of mankind, who has a beautiful soul like a diamond, obscured by no speck."

"Do not serve that which understands not, nor sees not, nor what brings you no profit: It is astonishing that men of this world pay their court to creatures and forsake their Creator; they forget to ask of him who is rich, and they endeavour to be assisted by those who are under a necessity of begging."

"He that thinks to content his desires by the possession of what he wishes for, is like him who puts out fire with straw."

"You cannot draw a line but must have a beginning and an end; a wise man knows, first, the principal and origin of all things; and, secondly, is not ignorant of their end. As long as old age shall succeed to youth, and the earth turn round the sun, be old in council and young in fortune; so that both old and young may seek to serve you."

"The Mahometans esteem fools, saints; and they add, with more sense, that wisdom is looked upon as folly by people of this world, which very wisdom consists in folly. Some things may be compared to the eye which appears black, but is, when examined, a body of light."

"You have spoke well to day, but have you thought on what you are to do to-morrow. You ridicule me, because you know what I do; did I know your actions I could return it."

"Happy are those that know us not, as well as those we do not know; for if we know any one, it serves him only to prolong his labours and interrupt his sleep."

"Let us behave so well to our enemies as to make them our friends, and care for our friends in such a manner as to attach them invariably to our interest."

"Wise men use liberally their estates, and during their life make their friends partakers of them; but the avaricious are so foolish, that they amass riches even for their enemies."

II. *Health*, a poetical Essay, humbly inscribed to the Earl of Chatham, 4to. 3s. 6d. Nicol, &c.

This poem contains fifteen pages, to tell the world what every body knows very well already, that he who wants health, wants a very essential blessing—Indeed the author endeavours to animate his subject by praying for the recovery of the noble lord to whom his piece is inscribed, and recounting some of the victories which were achieved during his administration—In the course of his encomium he compares the earl of Chatham to a bonfire on a rejoicing night, and that we may do our poet no injustice, we here submit his beautiful simile in his own happy language to the opinion of our readers.

— vict'ry

Follow'd vict'ry—night succeeding night  
With radiated splendor glar'd each window  
In Augusta's streets; and the fierce blaze  
Of ruddy flames, from crackling stubble, high  
Ascending (round whose sparkling spires, in  
crouds

The populace encircled, fill'd the air  
With joyful dissonance) the gloom of night  
Dispers'd:—Just emblem of the patriot  
Whose auspicious intervention soon the  
gloom

Of melancholy fears, and apprehensions  
Dire, for Albion's dubious fate dispers'd—  
Should the poem under consideration ever pass through a second edition, we think the foregoing passage might be considerably heightened by introducing a concert of marrowbones and cleavers; and if a description of a bruising match could also be contrived, the picture would be completed to a degree of perfection, that would render it immortal, through all the alleys of Fleetditch, and the neighbourhood of Saltpetre Bank, and the still more celebrated regions of Billingsgate.

III. *Miscellanies*. The Lion, Cock, and Peacock, A Fable. And an Essay on the ever glorious Peace, concluded in 1763—By the Author—Williams, 4to. 2s. 6d.

This is a very ineffectual attempt at political humour, and tells in most miserable dog-grel, the history of the last peace, from the common news-papers.

IV. *A Dialogue between the Pulpit and the Reading Desk*: By a Member of the Church of England—12mo. Nicol.

Those who take a pleasure in reading controversial divinity may possibly find some entertainment in this performance.

V. *Reflections on the Affairs of the Dissidents in Poland*—8vo.—No price or bookseller's name mentioned.

This is a sensible little tract, in which the intollerant spirit of popery appears attended with fresh inhumanities, and in which the reader will see from what sources all the calamities arise, which are at this time threatening to deluge the Polish republic with blood.

This author informs us, that on the death of Sigismund the first, Poland, which had before been an absolute monarchy, assumed the form



form of a republic, and that at a diet assembled in the year 1573, by the grand marshal Firley, a protestant, the peace between the Greeks, Protestants, and Catholics was established as a fundamental law of the nation; he adds that the catholics, who were at that time the least numerous of the three persuasions, so far from claiming any superiority over the other two, considered this agreement as highly advantageous to their cause, and thought themselves extremely happy that their ecclesiastical property and revenues were granted to persons of their own belief, in like manner as those appertaining to the Greeks were granted to Greeks only.—To render this law permanent, the three religions promised each other mutual defence and affection, and declared, that a difference in faith should never prove the cause of civil dissension, unanimously resolving to make an example of any person, who under such a pretence, should excite fresh disturbances.

Notwithstanding this solemn agreement however, and a variety of subsequent treaties, in which the Greeks and Protestants, now distinguished by the name of Dissidents, were confirmed in all the natural rights of Polish citizens; the papists, as they gained strength, usurped an authority over them, and having gradually engrossed the government into their own hands, they have long exercised tyranny, which are now increased to an extravagance wholly intollerable; they prohibit baptisms, and burials in dissident churches; they annul all marriages, and declare the children bastards—tearing them from their parents, and placing them in convents by


force—They convert by torture those whose ancestors were catholics, rush into the presence of dying persons to make proselytes, and drag the dead bodies where they have been disappointed in this view, through the streets, nay they dig them out of the very grave and throw them to the dogs; and to crown all, a right reverend fiend, the bishop of Cracow, has lately made a motion in the diet, “To punish with death, confiscation of goods, and infamy to him and his posterity, every person, howsoever distinguished, who shall for the future speak in favour of the Dissidents.”—Such is the present situation of the Greek and Protestants in Poland—but the oppression is not to be born any longer, and the Dissidents, driven to despair, are now prepared to make one spirited effort for the recovery of their rights, in which it is to be hoped they will meet with assistance from all the reformed nations in Europe.

VI. The Countess of Salisbury, a Tragedy, as it is performed at the Theatre Royal in the Haymarket. By Hall Hartson, Esq; 8vo. Griffin, 1s. 6d.


Having in our last number given an account of the fable upon which this tragedy is constructed—it is only necessary to observe in this place, that as a piece of writing the Countess of Salisbury is not entirely without merit, though the author has borrowed very freely from several of our most celebrated dramatic poets, in various parts of his performance—It does not however answer in the closet the idea which we conceive of it on the stage; but as it is Mr. Hartson's first attempt it is entitled to every degree of indulgence.

## THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER.

MONDAY, Aug. 31.

 THE parliament was further prorogued to Wednesday, October 7.

SATURDAY, Sept. 5.

 This night's Gazette contained an order of council for the free importation into Great Britain of oats or oatmeal, rye or rye-meal, wheat or wheat flour, barley, barley meal, peas, beans, tares, or callivances, malt, bread, biscuit, and starch, from any parts or places in Europe, in any ship or vessel whatsoever, from the expiration of the respective times limited by the acts for the free importation thereof, until twenty days after the commencement of the next session of parliament, under the regulations and in the manner mentioned and contained in the said acts.

Also another, by which it is ordered, that no person or persons shall, directly or indirectly, export, transport, carry, or convey, or cause or procure to be exported, transport-

ed, carried, or conveyed, out of or from the said kingdoms of Great Britain or Ireland, or load or lay on board, or cause or procure to be laden or laid on board, in any ship, or other vessel or boat, in order to be exported or carried out of the said kingdoms of Great Britain, or Ireland, any sort of corn, grain, meal, malt, flour, bread, biscuit, or starch, from and after the said tenth day of September, one thousand, seven hundred, and sixty seven, until twenty days after the commencement of the next session of parliament.

TUESDAY, 8.

At night, about ten o'clock, a terrible fire broke out at one of the outhouses adjoining to the parsonage-house at Clanfield, near Hambledon, Hants, which in a short time communicated itself to the dwelling-house, which, together with all the outhouses, were in a short time entirely burnt to the ground. Seven loads of corn, a large quantity of seeds, all the husbandry utensils, one horse



horse, several pigs, and a great part of the household goods, were also consumed.

THURSDAY, 10.

A fire broke out at the house of Mr. Hyde, a stocking trimmer, in Tower Royal, which entirely consumed the same: Mr. Hyde and his wife threw themselves out of the two pair of stairs window; Mrs. Hyde was killed on the spot, and Mr. Hyde broke his thigh, and was otherwise much bruised; a child about two years old was thrown out of window, and caught in a blanket unhurt; an elderly woman, a relation to Mr. Hyde, (who was blind) suffered in the flames; the maid got out of the garret windows, and saved herself by getting into a neighbour's house.

FRIDAY, 11.

Five houses were consumed by fire at Thetford, in Cambridgeshire.

MONDAY, 14.

Elizabeth Brownrigg was carried from Newgate to Tyburn, where she was executed, pursuant to her sentence on the 12th, for the murder of Mary Clifford, her apprentice. She behaved with great composure of mind. She was a thin woman, of a brown complexion, sharp visage, and seemed to be above fifty years of age. After hanging the usual time, the body was conveyed to Surgeon's-hall, in order for dissection. The crowd assembled to see her go, and at Tyburn, was perhaps never exceeded at any execution. Mrs. Brownrigg was in the most violent agitation of spirits in the morning, about what would become of her in the next world; but after she had received the sacrament, accompanied by her husband and son, she was more composed, and took leave of them very affectionately; after which she came down into the Press-yard, lamenting her wickedness, and hoped that her fate might be a warning to mankind, to behave with more compassion to her fellow-creatures. She was then led trembling by two men out of the press-yard into the cart; but her face could not be distinguished, having a hat on, which was put on very forward.

A few minutes before the above unhappy person was turned off, being very weak, the clergyman at her desire informed the spectators, that she owned the justice of her sentence, and desired all persons to take warning by her fate, and not give way to cruelty; she moreover urged, that all overseers, &c. would look now-and-then after the poor young persons of both sexes, to see that their masters and mistresses used them well; he added, which was presumptuous to the last degree, that he as firmly believed, and was certain she would be happy in a few minutes, as he believed his own existence. What a wretch must this be! She stood under the gallows almost insensible as a statue, seemingly unconcerned, and never shed a tear.

WEDNESDAY, 16.

Ended the sessions at the Old Bailey, when

Thomas Davis, for burglary, Joseph Payne, for forcing an infant, Samuel Tudor for burglary, John Tinsey, for the same, John Spires and William Bryan for a foot pad robbery, William Guest, for high-treason, in traiterously diminishing the current coin of the realm, by filing the same, and with a most curious machine milling them afresh, received sentence of death, as Mary Brownrigg had before (See above). James her husband, and John her son being acquitted of the murder, were detained to be tried upon the assault. Fifty-five were sentenced to transportation for seven years, two for fourteen years; four were branded, and six ordered to be whipped.

WEDNESDAY, 23.

At a general court held yesterday at the India-house, the chairman represented to the court, as the unanimous sense of the court of directors, that Lord Clive had rendered very great and important services to the company, and submitted it to the court in what manner those services should be rewarded: on which the following motion was made and carried unanimously:

"That this general court, in consideration of the important services rendered to this company by Lord Clive, do recommend it to, and empower, the court of directors to make a grant, under the company's seal, to Lord Clive, and his personal representatives of an additional term of ten years in his lordship's jaghir, commencing from the determination of his lordship's present right therein; provided the company shall be in the possession of the lands, out of which the jaghire issues, during such additional term of ten years."

THURSDAY, 24.

The fellows of the College of physicians had a meeting and a dinner, at their college in Warwick-lane; and in the afternoon a great number of gentlemen, licentiates of the college (between whom and the fellows there has been a strong dispute for some time past, the licentiates claiming the same privilege with the fellows, who have steadily refused the licentiates admittance at their meetings) went to the college, and not being admitted, forced the gates, and then with the assistance of a smith forced the door of the college and rushed in upon the fellows; some of the gentlemen broke several of the windows to pieces with their canes, which caused great confusion; but after some time they broke up without further violence.

*Heads of an Act, which past last Session of Parliament, for explaining and amending several Acts relating to Hackney Coaches and Chairs.*

ALL licensed hackney coaches plying for hire after the first day of August, 1767, are liable to go, at seasonable times, any where within ten miles from London or Westminster



Westminster. If hackney coachmen misbehave, their licence may be revoked, or they may be fined not exceeding 3 l. to go to the poor of the parish, and if not paid to be committed to some house of correction for one month, also receive the correction of the house. The fare of a hackney coach by the day is 12s. 6d. reckoning twelve hours to the day. Hackney coaches are liable to do the like work on Sundays as any day of the week.

[The rest of the Chronologer in our next.]

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

**WARSAW, Aug. 5.** The first instant the prince de Radzivil deputed to the commissaries of war and the treasury, the Waivode of Podlachia, to acquaint them, that they should take the oath of fidelity to the king and the confederacy, in the following form: first, that they would be faithful to the king and the confederates: Secondly, that they would support and protect the Roman Catholic religion, and the liberty and privileges of other religions: Thirdly, that they would not hold any secret or suspected correspondence by letters: And fourthly, That they would not resign their employments. Some of them took the oath to the king and the general confederacy nearly in the form prescribed, but others would not do it, and demanded their dismissal. The same day the prince de Radzivil had an audience of the king.

**Warsaw, Aug. 8.** Prince Radzivil, the marshal of the general confederacy, exercises in that capacity a very extensive authority. He says, in his *Universalis*, "That all those who do not adhere to the general confederacy shall be treated as enemies of the country." The members of the boards of war and treasury of the crown, the magistrates of this city, the guard of the grand marshal, and the corps of artillery, &c. have taken the oath of fidelity to the general confederacy: from which, and all the other dispositions that are making, it seems as if the said confederacy had a kind of sovereign authority.

The dignity with which Prince Radzivil is invested draws the greatest attention. It is remarked, that the audience which he had of the king the 2d of this month, and wherein he informed his majesty, that he had begun to exercise the functions of marshal of the confederates, lasted but a few minutes.

**Dantzick, Aug. 21.** According to a private letter from Warsaw, divine service continues to be performed according to the Lutheran ceremony, in the chapel of the Danish minister; and as the Jesuits church joins to that chapel, their service is frequently interrupted by the singing of Lutheran hymns. The Jesuits thereupon applied to the prince primate to put his seal upon that chapel; in answer to which the prince asked them if they were acquainted with the

law of nations? What they would say, and what method they would take to relieve themselves, if the seal of Russia was to be put upon their church and their rich convents? And whether it would not be more consistent with their institution, if they were to employ themselves in converting heathens, rather than in sowing divisions among christians?

**Moscow, Aug. 11.** The commission, consisting of deputies, who are arrived here from different provinces of the empire, charged with the composition of a new code of laws, made yesterday a solemn opening of their sessions, in the presence of the empress, in the great saloon of the castle named the Kremmel, after her majesty, accompanied by the grand duke, and followed by the whole court, together with the said deputies, had assisted at divine service and Te Deum in the cathedral church.

**Vienna, Aug. 29.** The last letters from Constantinople advise, that a contagious distemper rages there in almost every quarter of the city, and had likewise appeared in the suburbs of Pera and Galata. They add that the interpreter of the Russian resident being sent for by the prime vizir, had a conference of two hours with him, from whence some persons presume, that a great difference has arisen between the two empires.

The great cause between the French East India company and M. de Bully, having been determined in favour of the latter, he soon after sent a letter to his advocate M. Gibier, in which, after thanking him for his good offices, he gives him his choice to accept of 20000 crowns in ready money, or a rent charge of 1000 crowns *per ann.*

**Paris, Aug. 21.** The king has made presents to the officers who commanded the camp at Compiègne, on account of the great expence they were put to; but some of the colonels desired, that what was intended for them might be distributed to their regiments, and in particular, the marquis de Poyanne desired his majesty to excuse his accepting any presents, declaring, that he was so happy in point of fortune, as to be able to bear the extraordinary expence he had been put to, and to serve his prince without being chargeable to the state.

**Paris, Aug. 28.** Last Sunday the Dauphin entered into the 14th year of his age and was declared to be out of his minority, but has since been indisposed with a cold and a fever.

They write from Bourdeaux, that the duke of York, who arrived there on the 17th, had supped with Marshal Richelieu, and dined with the intendant of the province, and that on the 20th his royal highness set out for Languedoc and Provence.

**Paris, Sept. 14.** The Abbe Rochon, who sailed from the road of Brest on the 7th of April, on board the *Union*, commanded by



by count de Breughon, who went to Morocco, is returned from his voyage, having made his intended observations. He has viewed several eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites with an instrument of his own invention, which obviates a difficulty with which these observations have been hitherto attended. The difficulty consisted in keeping the star in view during the agitation of the ship, by a telescope magnifying not less than sixty times; but with the Abbe's instrument, whatever be the motion of the ship, the star can never be lost above four seconds of time. It has been approved by a committee of the academy of sciences, to whom a memoir has been sent for examination, containing an account of the observations made with it.

Lisbon, Aug. 18. Mr. Lyttelton, who is to reside here in quality of minister from his Britannick majesty, arrived the day before yesterday, on board an English frigate. He was introduced last night to Count d'Oeyras, and is forthwith to have an audience of the king and royal family.

Six vessels are arrived in the Tagus, very richly laden; four from Fernambuco, and two from the bay of All Saints.

Madrid, Aug. 25. The court has received advice, that the Eagle frigate, which sailed from Lima the 18th of March last, arrived at Cadiz the 13th inst. with a cargo of 1,676,627 hard pieces in gold and silver, 5723 chests of cocoa, 886 quintals of copper, 187 of tin, besides other articles.

Cadiz, August 29. Twelve jesuits are arrived here from the Havanna, where those of Porto Rico and St. Domingo had entered, and were to be confined on board till they sailed for Europe jointly with more of that order expected from Carthagenia and other ports. His majesty's orders for the expulsion of the jesuits in the Indies were executed with equal punctuality and dispatch, and even preceded those of Europe.

Leghorn, Aug. 12. The following edict has been published in Corsica:

"You are well apprized, dear people, that our nation has no enemy but the republic of Genoa, and that it is with her only we are at war. The departure of the troops of his most christian majesty offers us a very favourable opportunity of further establishing that liberty we so much value. This is our precious moment wherein our zeal and courage should be shewn. The people of Calvi continue in the firmest resolution of acting for the common welfare; and if you will sustain this resolution by your courage, we may answer for the happy success of our enterprises.

Meanwhile, in endeavouring for the good of our country to animate your courage, it is our intention, that in the present circumstance the sincerest marks of respect be shewn by the nation towards the arms of their most christian and catholick majesties, together

with the high veneration we have for the company of St. Ignatius, and our compassion for their misfortunes.

It is therefore our order and will, that, under pain of death, no person use any hostility against the nations abovementioned; and it is our express order, that the fathers of the company of Jesus be well received and furnished with all possible assistance, as being worthy of attention. We flatter ourselves, beloved people, that you will behave conformably to our just and mature resolutions which we signify by the present edict, signed by our chancellor, and sealed with our seal.

"Given at the Capuchin Convent, July 15, 1767.

Signed) JOHN ANTHONY ORTICOMI  
Chancellor."

Genoa, Sept. 5. The French commissary, who was sent from Bastia to Hiace, has concluded a suspension of hostilities between the republic's troops and the Corsicans. Another commissary has been sent to Calvi for the like purpose. This convention is to subsist until the epocha of time expires that the French were to keep garrisons in those towns.

Venice, Aug. 22. Yesterday arrived here an express from Marseilles, with the news to the senate, that the dey of Algiers, amazed at the sudden intimation of war made to him by his excellency Admiral Emo, on his first refusing to give satisfaction for breaking the capitulation of peace concluded with the republick, had immediately after the departure of the Venetian fleet from out of the harbour of Algiers, come to a resolution to beg peace of the Venetians, through the mediation of his Britannick majesty's consul residing in that place. The orders of the senate to Admiral Emo, before he first left Venice, were, that in case the dey should not comply with his demands, he should declare war, keep cruising with the eight ships under his command in those seas of Barbary, and sink and burn all Algerine vessels. This new proof of that ancient spirit and firmness of the republick of Venice, shews at the same time that nothing but force can bring the powers of Barbary to observe the capitulation of peace concluded with them.

On Sept. 27th the melancholy news was received of the death of the Duke of York in his tour of Italy. In our next, the particulars of this sad event.

*We desire to hear from our*  
Correspondent. The letter from Kent  
to hand. Many favours of our obliging  
spondents will appear in our next, and  
then we shall be able to perform all our  
as it is to be hoped no second Elizabeth  
rigg will start up to defeat our purpose.  
public must be gratified with temporary  
which is also the reason that the rest of the  
nolger and other usual matters do not  
month.